FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 145 *27 July 1983*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Contadora Ministerial Meeting Postponed 1 Day [San Jose] A 1
Area Historians Open Meeting in Cuba [Havana] A 1
Manifesto Issued [Havana] A 2

ARGENTINA

UN Head Asks Current Position on Falklands Issue B 1
Aguirre Lanari on Chile Relations, Andes Accord B 1
Fishing Industry Decries Polish, Foreign Fishers B 2
Presidential Spokesman on Rio Negro Amnesty B 2

BOLIVIA

President Siles Zuazo Returns From Caracas C 1
Meeting 'Highly Positive' C 1
EEC Grants $14 Million to Government C 1

BRAZIL

French Foreign Minister Cheysson Arrives D 1
Saraiva Guerreiro Hosts Cheysson D 1
President Figueiredo Released From Clinic D 1

COLOMBIA

President Betancur Returns From Venezuela F 1
Betancur To Visit Guatemala, Honduras 27 July F 1
El Salvador Included in Trip F 1
Naval Modernization, Aquisition Plan Reported F 2

ECUADOR

President Hurtado Returns From Venezuela G 1
Seeks Coordinated Action on Debts G 1
New Leftist Political Party Organized 25 July G 2
Briefs: Inflation Figures G 2

PERU

President Belaunde Terry Returns From Caracas J 1
Lima Under Attack, Several Districts Blacked Out J 1
Further on Police Station Attack J 1
Lima Airport Communications Out J 2

MEXICO

Demonstrators Protest U.S. Policy in C.A. M 1
Floods Leave Families Homeless, Fields Ruined M 1
Briefs: New Ambassador to EEC; Ambassador to Portugal; Ambassador to Cyprus M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

FMLN Front Threatens San Vicente Journalist P 1
Report States Train Attacked, Derailed in Apopa [EL DIARIO DE HOY 23 Jul] P 2
Venceremos on Opposition to Reagan Steps in C.A. P 2
Venceremos Criticizes Stone Visit to Area P 3
FMLN Reports Debilitation of Atlacatl Battalion P 4

HONDURAS

Paz Barnica on Nicaragua, U.S. Maneuvers P 4
Havana Reports Training Center Activities P 6

NICARAGUA

D'Escoto on U.S. Maneuvers, Internal Situation [London] P 7
Ceremony Held To Commemorate FSLN Anniversary P 9
MPS Organized by Territory [EL NUEVO DIARIO 22 Jul] P 9
Humberto Ortega Speech P 9
Herrera Announces Regionalization of CDS P 12
Kidnappings Protested Before Honduran Embassy P 12
Various Organizations Greet Cuba on Celebration P 13
DPRK Diplomatic Mission Meets With Tomas Borge P 13
Solidarity Group Seeks To Curb Intervention [BARRICADA 22 Jul] P 13
ARDE Views FSLN, Cancun Peace Proposals P 14
Pastora Says Arms 'Possibly' Supplied by Israel P 16
ARDE Reports Clashes in Zelaya Department P 16
Briefs: AERONICA Operations P 17

CUBA

Commemoration of 26 July Attack on Moncada Q 1
Opening Ceremony Q 1
Castro Speech Q 1
Fidel Castro Sends Letter to De la Espriella [Panama] Q 12
U.S. Newspapers Cited on C.A. Activities Q 13
Emissaries Visit Castro in C.A. Peace Move [EFE] Q 14
Honecker Sends GDR Congratulations to Fidel Q 14
Ustinov Sends Congratulations to Raul Castro Q 14
Activities of Delegations to 26 July Celebration Q 15
Souphanouvong Arrives [Vientiane] Q 15
Soviet Delegation Q 15
Grenada's Bishop Interviewed Q 15

Castro Message Presented to Syria's Al-Kasm Q 16
Briefs: Ambassadors Present Credentials; Blas Roca Saluted; Q 16
Ambassadors Appointed; Bolivar Bicentennial;
Santiago Women Join Militia; New Book on Castro

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Prime Minister Pindling Returns From London S 1
Whitefield Wants Voter Registration Law Amended S 1
[THE TRIBUNE 20 Jul]

BARBADOS

Prime Minister Blames Guyana for Economic Trouble S 1
[BARBADOS ADVOCATE 15 Jul]
Prime Minister Welcomes Passage of CBI Bill S 2
[BARBADOS ADVOCATE 15 Jul]

DOMINICA

Briefs: Political Prisoners' Freedom Urged S 2

GRENADA

Opposition Publishes List of Political Detainees S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 20 Jul]
Government Supports Nicaraguan Peace Plan S 4
Exiles Form Anti-Bishop Party in New York S 4
Briefs: Upcoming Solidarity Visitors; S 5
Donation of Algerian Goods;
CTRC Executive Committee Membership

ST KITTS-NEVIS

Briefs: OECS Commissioner to Canada; S 6
1983 Sugar Production S 6

ST LUCIA

Police Seize Youths' Passports to Libya S 6

ST VINCENT AND GRENADINES

Prime Minister Presents 1983/84 Budget S 6
Governor-General Speaks on Economics, Drugs S 9
Briefs: Sugar Production S 9

TRINADAD AND TOBAGO

Minister on Trade Deficit With Caricom S 9
Briefs: South Korean Firm Contract S 10

OTHER COUNTRIES

CHILE

Possible Cabinet Changes, Beagle Vote Reported V 1

PARAGUAY

ABC COLOR Director Zuccolillo Released on Bail V 1

URUGUAY

Honduran Delegation Meets With President, Others V 2
[EL DIA 21 Jul]

VENEZUELA

Havana Reports Stone's Arrival in Caracas V 2
Zambrano, Former President on U.S. Warships V 2
[Havana]

CONTADORA MINISTERIAL MEETING POSTPONED 1 DAY

PA271433 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio has said that Contadora must go from words to actions. He noted that the position of the Central American countries regarding the Contadora Group is that the stage for talks and negotiations is over, and that it is time now to decide the way to do things.

He said there is a consensus regarding the actions that the Contadora Group must take. Therefore, it is expected that the meeting to be held in Panama this weekend will result in the making of decisions, the foreign minister added.

Costa Rica, together with Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, is taking a firm position to the meeting, seeking the pacification of the region through dialogue but with specific actions.

The regional conflict has taken a very serious turn; therefore, there is a need for quick action to prevent the expansion of war and to end the serious problems affecting several nations at this time and hurting the economy of the isthmus.

The postponement of the Contadora Group meeting by 1 day should not be a reason for the postponement of actions demanded by the Central American countries in order to achieve peace, Volio said.

He added that a mechanism that leads to the solution of problems affecting all Central American nations must result from this meeting, because otherwise the efforts made so far would have been useless.

Most Central American countries want peace through dialogue, putting aside violence and allowing the people to elect their government. Regarding this, the Contadora Group must take decisive action responding to the aspirations of Central Americans, and at the same time it must call for an end to the arms buildup and the withdrawal of military advisers from the region.

AREA HISTORIANS OPEN MEETING IN CUBA

FL231430 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 Gmt 23 Jul 83

[Text] Wilfredo Torres, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, has called on participants of the fourth meeting of the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Historians [Asociacion de Historiadores Lationamericanos y del Caribe] to convert the forum into a tribunal of the struggle for the peace and unity of nations. The meeting which opened in Bayamo will debate 60 papers through Saturday.

Torres stressed the importance of the event as a forum for learning about the real history of Latin America and the Caribbean. He praised the growing prestige of the association which in less than 10 years has demonstrated what can be done in raising the scientific level of history. He referred to present conditions where the sovereignty of many nations finds itself threatened by imperialist aggression. He said that progressive historians should strive to have their work serve as an example in the struggle for peace and development.

Manifesto Issued

FL252002 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Participants in the fourth meeting of Latin American and Caribbean historians have acknowledged the legitimate right of the peoples to fight against dictatorships and condemned imperialism's interventionist policy. This was said in the final declaration of their meeting which held sessions for 3 days in the city of Bayamo, a national monument.

In the document dubbed the Bayamo Manifesto, participants insisted onthe importance of a peaceful settlement of the Central American conflict, supported the efforts of the Contadora Group, and repudiated the arms race fomented by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The delegates also supported the struggle of peoples of the South American cone area against dictatorships and denounced the flagraqt violations of human rights in those countries. The Bayamo Manifesto condemned the establishment of an anti-Cuban radio station because it offends Latin American dignity by indecently using the name of Jose Marti. It also confirmed the decision of the region's historians to take a definite position in the struggle of the peoples, stating that every historian should place his knowledge and ingenuity at the service of the masses fighting for their liberty.

The outstanding Cuban intellectual Francisco Pividal was ratified for the post of president of the Association of Latin American and Caribbean Historians.

UN HEAD ASKS CURRENT POSITION ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

PY262047 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1645 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jul (NA) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has stated in his letter addressed to Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari that "there will be much better prospects for a just and lasting solution" to the Malvinas conflict "if the negotiations can start as soon as possible." Perez de Cuellar has asked for an answer containing "the viewpoint of the government," the Argentine Government, "that will help me in preparing the report that I have been asked for" regarding the current state of the problem that has arisen between Argentina and Great Britain over the islands. The contents of a letter that the UN secretary general addressed to the Argentine president [as received] on 20 July was made known today in diplomatic circles. The letter states:

"I have the honor of referring to my note of 16 December 1982 in which I brought to the attention of your government the fact that the General Assembly, in its Resolution No 37/9 of 9 November 1982, had asked me to undertake a renewed mission of good offices in order to help the parties in complying with the Assembly's request that negotiations be renewed in order to, in the shortest possible time, seek a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute regarding the Malvinas (Falklands) Islands.

"The General Assembly has also asked me to submit a report during its 38th period of sessions regarding the progress that has been made in complying with said resolution.

"As Your Excellency knows, it is my wish to do everything possible to help in seeking a solution to the problem of the Malvinas (Falklands) Islands that will serve ever lasting peace in the region. I am still convinced that there will be much better prospects for a just and lasting solution if the negotiations can start as soon as possible. I would like to receive the viewpoint of Your Excellency's government regarding this topic which will help me in preparing the report that I have been asked for."

Signed: Javier Perez de Cuellar.

AGUIRRE LANARI ON CHILE RELATIONS, ANDES ACCORD

PY260009 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1243 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jul (DYN) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari said today that "there is no need to sign a peace treaty" with Chile because "there is no real reason to believe that there is a threat to peace" between the two countries. Upon his return from Caracas, where statesmen of the Americas and from other parts of the world honored Simon Bolivar, Aguirre Lanari said today that "Who can think that either Chile or Argentina is promoting a belligerent atmosphere?"

Regarding a statement issued by Colonel Ernesto Videla, Chilean representative to the papal meditation, about the signing of an eventual peace treaty between Argentina and Chile, the Argentine foreign minister noted that "Argentine policy in this regard has been clearly established by the president (Reynaldo Bignone)." Aguirre Lanari noted that Bignone "has noted at the proper time that the treaty is not necessary, that it may be necessary if the circumstances so demand it, but that there is no need to sign a treaty since there is no reason to believe that there is a threat to peace between Chile and Argentina." He added that "this has been established in the Montevideo Act, which established the mediation." He said: "What greater guarantee for peace than the presence of the holy father in the negotiations?"

Aguirre Lanari added: "Who can think that either Chile or Argentina is promoting a belligerent atmosphere? We are two countries that are committed to seek solutions, and we continue to work along these lines."

Answering a question about the possibility that the domestic situation in Chile may lead it to undertake a belligerent initiative, the Argentine foreign minister said that "I discard this possibility. Although I cannot discuss Chilean domestic issues, I am convinced that both Chile and Argentina are clearly aware that any disagreements between the two sister nations must be resolved in a civilized and peaceful manner."

The foreign minister described as "historic" the homage paid to Bolivar in Caracas, "both because of the significance of the date and because of the presence of the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia, because of the presence of the Panamanian vice president, of the Spanish king, and the presence of the secretary generals of the United Nations, the OAS, and UNESCO."

He noted that during his stay in Caracas he signed an economic and technological cooperation agreement with the Andean Group, which was the first of its kind. He added that "Another agreement of this kind is planned with the EEC." Regarding the agreement, he said that "it is an important event not only from the economic point of view, but also because of its political significance." He explained that during his stay in Caracas he held "one or two official meetings" with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

FISHING INDUSTRY DECRIES POLISH, FOREIGN FISHERS

PY270120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Mar del Plata, 26 Jul (AFP) -- The Mar del Plata association of sea fish processing plants issued a communique today charging that at least 60 Polish fishing boats, illegally operating in Argentine waters are depredating Argentina's resources. The association called upon all fishing sectors to join efforts and overcome the crisis, which is seriously jeopardizing their interests.

The communique also points to the depredation of Argentina's fishing resources by foreign ships. In this regard, the communique notes that processing plants are receiving takes of less than 30 cm, and that the activity of Argentine fishing boats -- which used to fill one storage unit in five days -- has decreased so much that now they need twice as long to do the same job and the plants operate with remarkably lower yields.

Eight years ago, Navy units fired upon and stopped intruding Soviet fishing boats in Argentine waters, imposing heavy fines on them.

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMEN ON RIO NEGRO AMNESTY

PY261701 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpts] This evening presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz pointed out that the issuing of a law -- he was referring to the amnesty law recently enacted by Rio Negro Governor Carlos Fernando San Juan -- is the provincial governorship's exclusive prerogative. He added that the executive branch, through the Interior Ministry, stays in constant contact with the governors to discuss problems and concerns of their jurisdictions.

PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO RETURNS FROM CARACAS

PY261250 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] President Siles Zuazo returned from Caracas at 2305 last night. He was welcomed at El Alto International Airport by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, acting president since Friday, 22 July. Also present at the airport were Senate Secretary Julio Garret Aillon, members of the ministerial cabinet, commanders of the armed forces, commanders of the national guard, and other persons. Upon greeting all these persons at the presidential hall of the airport, President Siles briefly thanked them for welcoming him and left the airport.

Meeting 'Highly Positive'

PY261902 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpt] We have just received a report from Government House indicating that an official declaration has just been released. It is a report for the public on the results obtained by the Bolivian delegation that attended the ceremonies marking the 200th anniversary of the birth of Liberator Simon Bolivar. According to Mario Rueda Pena, the government's spokesman and information minister, the results have been highly positive. A passage of this declaration indicates that the presidents of the Bolivarian countries, in an attitude that repeatedly demonstrated continental support and solidarity regarding our landlocked situation, have acknowledged in their proclamation to the countries of Latin America that the lack of a seaboard truly limits Boliva's development in overcoming certain specific obstacles that limit the people's standard of living. In another of its outstanding paragraphs, the document indicates that Bolivia's presence in Caracas has also allowed for a highly favorable evaluation of the regional support for the Bolivian political process and of Latin America's faith in the fate of our democracy. This is the meaning of the hurrahs and applause, the official declaration states, which greeted the presence of President Siles in the streets of Caracas, and this is how the demonstration of solidarity and affection toward the president by the democratic leadership of Latin America must also be understood. In sum, the information minister said the meeting resulted in:

[Begin Rueda recording] A positive outcome for the country, both regarding the problem of our landlocked situation and for the national need for preferential treatment within the framework of the Andean Group, including the subregion's unity regarding a firm political desire favoring democracy that is decidedly adverse to dictatorships.

EEC GRANTS $14 MILLION LOAN TO GOVERNMENT

PY261947 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] The EEC has agreed to grant a $14 million loan to Bolivia within the framework of a cooperation agreement with the Cartagena group. The report transmitted from Paris states that the Andean Pact will soon receive an important loan of almost $22 million from the EEC. From this total, the largest single portion, about $14 million, will be for Bolivia. Ecuador will receive $2.5 million; the Cartagena Group will receive $5.2 million.

The aid to Bolivia will aim at immediately reactivating small rural projects to benefit the towns of Potosi and Oruro. It also includes a contribution to promote food products to benefit the people of those departments where there are many miners in difficult working conditions. The aid to Ecuador includes the reconstruction of all bridges in the provinces of (Oro), (Huayas), and on the rivers on the Ecuadorean part of the Panamerican highway from Caracas and from Barranquilla to Valparaiso, via Peru. These bridges were destroyed during the 1982 and 1983 floods. They were damaged to the point of being impassable for approximately 690 meters. [as heard] The aid to the Cartagena Group foresees a regional project for industrial promotion of tropical wood, with the technical and financial support of the EEC. This action of the integrationist organization will be firmed up with a campaign for the increasing use of wood in construction.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CHEYSSON ARRIVES

PY261348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1329 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Brasilia, 26 Jul (AFP) -- French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson arrived today in Brasilia for a 4-day official visit.

Saraiva Guerreiro Hosts Cheysson

PY262354 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Today, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said during a luncheon in the honor of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson that a lasting solution to the Central American problem will not be found through the radicalization of the conflict.

Saraiva Guerreiro warned that the small countries are the ones which have the most to lose with this radicalization, a situation which can only lead to the creation of dependency. He emphasized that Latin America, due to its proximity and cultural affinity, has better conditions for making valuable contributions for solving this problem. In reference to Brazilian-French relations, Saraiva Guerreiro said the Claude Cheysson's visit shows the mutual efforts aimed at finding new ways for improving the relations between the two countries.

This afternoon, Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro and Claude Cheysson held their first meeting. Today, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said that Latin American problems were the main subjects discussed. According to the spokesman, the Brazilian viewpoints on the Central American situation coincide with the French viewpoints as disclosed by Claude Cheysson himself in a speech delivered during a luncheon offered in his honor in Itamaraty. Tomorrow, the two foreign ministers will hold their second meeting at noon. Some specific points including international problems and bilateral relations will be discussed.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO RELEASED FROM CLINIC

PY261425 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo took his first walk around the gardens of Eaton House a few hours after being released from the Cleveland Clinic. The president left the clinic at 1100 and surprised the journalists by taking a walk at 1800. [Passage indistinct]

The president still has some pain and is short of breath but this does not affect his general good health. Dr William Sheldon, head of the clinic's cardiology department, has made some recommendations. During his convalescence, the president will have to make periodic visits to the clinic to undergo new tests. [Passage indistinct]

PRESIDENT BETANCUR RETURNS FROM VENEZUELA

PA252303 Paris AFP in Spanish 2152 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota, 25 Jul (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur arrived in Bogota at 2130 GMT today from Venezuela, where he attended ceremonies commemorating the bicentennial of Liberator Simon Bolivar. After 3 days in the Venezuelan capital, Betancur, accompanied by three former Colombian presidents and Nobel Prize winner for literature Gabriel Garcia Marquez, arrived at the Eldorado International Airport, where he was greeted by Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo, who had filled in for him during his absence.

BETANCUR TO VISIT GUATEMALA, HONDURAS 27 JULY

PA261409 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur tomorrow will make a 12-hour trip to Honduras and Guatemala to hold talks with the presidents of those two countries and to explain to them the Contadora Group's views on how to bring detente to Central America. Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella will accompany President Betancur, who will first stop in Tegucigalpa for a 5-hour talk with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova. Later he will go on to Guatemala City, where he will hold talks with Colonel [title as heard] Efrain Rios Montt, chief of the military junta that has been ruling in Guatemala since 1979. [sentence as heard]

It is felt that the meeting with Suazo Cordova will be the most important during President Betancur's brief tour, because Honduras is a trouble area in the Central American conflict due to its confrontations with Nicaragua.

While President Betancur tours these two countries, the Contadora Group foreign ministers will hold a meeting in Panama to prepare another meeting with the foreign ministers of the five Central American countries.

Meanwhile, Richard Stone, President Reagan's special envoy, will complete a tour of Latin America to present the White House's peace plan for Central America.

We will take food for thought to the Central American leaders, president Betancur has said in connection with this visit.

El Salvador Included in Trip

PA261852 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur will travel tomorrow to El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala to meet with the presidents of those nations as part of the diplomatic offensive that the Contadora Group presidents have decided to undertake in search of a peaceful solution of the Central American crisis. Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo made the announcement as he entered Narino Palace to attend the regular council of ministers session that is held weekly at the presidency. Lloreda Caicedo said that the agenda for President Betancur's visit was decided last night. It will be the president's first visit to Central American countries that are not members of the Contadora Group. He indicated that a meeting with Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana was included at the last minute, since only Honduras and Guatemala were initially included in the tour.

President Belisario Betancur will be accompanied by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, who according to the initial agenda of the Contadora activities, was supposed to meet with the Salvadoran president. As a result of this change, the Colombian president will leave from the Bogota military airport at 0630 for Panama, where he will pick up President de la Espriella. They will continue to El Salvador, where they will meet with Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana. They will then go to Tegucigalpa to meet with President Roberto Suazo Cordova, and finally they will go to Guatemala, where they will meet with President Efrain Rios Montt.

According to the program of activities by the Contadora Group that was released by President Betancur on Friday, the Contadora presidents decided to establish direct contacts with the Central American presidents in an effort to find rapid solutions for the current delicate situation. In this way, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will meet with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid with the Nicaraguan Sandinist junta members, and the Colombian and Panamanian presidents with the chiefs of state of El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala.

On their part, the Contadora Group foreign ministers will meet in Panama City this week and will subsequently hold a second joint meeting with all the Central American foreign ministers.

On 17 July, the Contadora presidents held a meeting in the Mexican resort of Cancun. During their meeting, they agreed on the guidelines for a program that entails for the Central American countries the strict fulfillment of the essential principles of international relations and the reaching of political agreements and commitments. The program indicated that the political agreements and commitments should lead to an effective control of the arms buildup, the withdrawal of foreign advisers, the creation of demilitarized zones, a ban on the use of the territory of a state to carry out political or military actions to destablilize other states, the eradication of the arms traffic, and a ban on other forms of aggression or interference in the domestic affairs of the countries of the region.

NAVAL MODERNIZATION, ACQUISITION PLAN REPORTED

PA251745 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota -- An extensive plan to modernize and upgrade equipment, includng the acquisition of sophisticated war materiel, has been implemented by the Colombian Navy. Naval Chief Vice Admiral Hector Calderon Salazar participated in Caracol's "Personage of the Week" program and said that the Navy will reinforce its presence on the seas in order to step up plans for the defense of the country's sovereignty. He noted that the Navy will build at least two naval bases, one on La Guajira Peninsula [words indistinct] the implementation of plans to modify existing bases in the San Andres and Providencia archipelago and on the Pacific coast.

Calderon Salazar added that the Colombian Navy will begin the so-called "Operation Neptune" in order to increase security. This operation consists of an increase in the number of ships that guard the Caribbean Sea and the purchase of new war materiel, including four corvettes equipped with sophisticated Exocet missiles, successfully used in the Argentine-British war in the Malvinas.

He said that the Navy's institutional programs will include the participation of women and that the creation of a naval aviation program is being planned. This aviation will reinforce all the tactical, operational, and administrative objectives of the Navy.

PRESIDENT HURTADO RETURNS FROM VENEZUELA

PA260404 Paris AFP in Spanish 0007 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Quito, 25 Jul (AFP) -- The president of Ecuador, Oswaldo Hurtado, returned to the country today at 2350 GMT after spending 3 days in Caracas attending ceremonies commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of Liberator Simon Bolivar. The chief of state was greeted on his return by several of his ministers and ranking government officials.

Since he took office, Hurtado has left the country on six occasions, entrusting the presidency to Vice President Leon Roldos, who presided over the cermonies commemorating the anniversary of the foundation of the city of Guayaquil and the celebration of Army Day.

Seeks Coordinated Action on Debts

PA260416 Paris AFP in Spanish 2114 GMT 25 Jul 83

[By Tulio Leyton]

[Text] Caracas, 25 Jul (AFP) -- Concerning the foreign debt, Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado said today that in view of the current crisis affecting Latin America, it is necessary to adopt coordinated regional action at different levels, taking into consideration the various factors of the international financial system.

Hurtado, who spent 3 days in Venezuela participating in ceremonies commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of Liberator Simon Bolivar, where he signed important agreements with the Bolivarian and Latin American countries, held a press conference shortly before returning to Quito.

"The main commitment for Latin America is its development, and that will demand conditioning the external debt to the current paying capacity of the indebted countries and the proper distribution in time of the accumulated debt in order to maintain the level of the essential imports.

"This requires that renegotiations be made on a new basis, to reduce the cost to the indebted countries and equitably distribute the burden of the international adjustment, and which will permit them, at least, to preserve their living standards, safeguarding the autonomy of national decisions," he noted.

The chief of state indicated that to achieve all this it is necessary to take an action designed to make the developed world understand that the surest way for Latin America to meet its debt is to promote its development, not by depriving it of the financial means it requires.

"We feel that in order to achieve these objectives it is essential to establish an information mechanism on the Latin American external debt that may facilitate exchange between the countries of the area," he added.

To the Ecuadorean chief of state, it is urgent -- and it should be the main issue discussed at the Santo Domingo meeting -- to reach a Latin American readjustment agreement at a political level which will permit joint consideration for a solution to the external debt problem so seriously affecting most of the nations in the area.

"Individual solutions should be based on mechanisms of a global nature in order to avoid treating each case as a series of isolated financial crises, without any relation to each other or to the international context responsible for them."

Finally, he was emphatic in stating that "Ecuador is not going to drop oil prices, instead, it hopes they will be increased in coming years."

NEW LEFTIST POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZED 25 JULY

PA260315 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] A new political movement called People's Liberation Party [Partido de Liberacion del Pueblo] was organized today, 25 July, under well-known leftist leaders including (Jaime Galarza), Froilan Asanza, (Efrain Robeli), (Jauro Guillen), and others.

According to the movement's spokesmen, the new party will basically draw from the experience of the struggle of peasant organizations, residents, workers, and popular leaders, and will be an alternative for the people's real participation. The movement's leaders expressed their conviction that the people and the worker and peasant sectors will actively participate in the political struggle to achieve the goals that have been set.

BRIEFS

INFLATION FIGURES -- According to Wilson Rosales, director of the National Institute of Statistics and Census, inflation increased by 51.5 percent between June 1982 and June 1983. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Jul 83 PA]

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE TERRY RETURNS FROM CARACAS

PY261617 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpts] It has been reported from the capital of Loreto Department that the city of Iquitos gave a huge welcome to President Fernando Belaunde Terry. An excited multitude gave the chief of state a triumphant greeting after his risky trip down the Amazon to the Orinoco River. The chief of state landed in Lima during the night.

LIMA UNDER ATTACK, SEVERAL DISTRICTS BLACKED OUT

PY261452 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0336 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 25 Jul (EFE) -- Once again the capital of Peru experienced a chain of terrorist attacks today in which an unspecified number of persons were injured. The attacks followed a lengthy blackout of several metropolitan districts. The bombings took place after most of the city was left without lights or power. The first target of the attacks was a Peruvian Investigative Police, PIP, station in Miraflores District. The second point attacked was the Kennedy building near downtown Lima, the headquarters of the armed forces joint command and the Spanish Embassy.

According to initial information, two persons arrived on foot at the PIP station, machinegunned the facade and then hurled a bomb at the door. A radio station reported that there were "several injured."

The information available so far indicates that the attack on the Kennedy building was carried out by four alleged members of the Maoist group Shining Path, who left a car in order to hurl four bombs, two of which exploded, breaking windows and setting two parked vehicles on fire. According to initial reports, a passerby was injured while the police managed to arrest two of the attackers.

The two attacks took place at 1930 (2330 GMT) a few minutes after a power failure affecting 10 metropolitan districts. It is presumed that the power outage was caused by terrorist attacks, but no official information was provided in this regard.

The blacked-out districts were Miraflores, Chorrillos, Lince, La Victoria, Barranco, San Borja, Villa Maria, San Luis, San Juan Miraflores, Tablada de Lurin.

Four days ago, Lima experienced the longest and most widespread power outage of recent years when by means of a coordinated attack, groups of Shining Path extremists destroyed 10 high-tension pylons. On that occasion, the power outage was also felt in other cities linked by the powerlines that the terrorists destroyed. Power was restored in certain areas on Sunday.

Further on Police Station Attack

PY261826 Paris AFP in Spanish 1714 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 26 Jul (AFP) -- Two policemen died in Lima today from wounds they received last night when their police station was attacked by Shining Path terrorists, who imposed a 48-hour strike in provinces that are under military control in Ayacucho, Huancavelica, and Apurimac Departments.

With these two casualties, together with others recently reported in Ayacucho and Libertad Departments, the death toll from the violence which Shining Path unleashed 2 years ago amounts to 1,332 persons. Of these, 852 are terrorists, 422 civilians and 58 policemen.

Meanwhile, President Fernando Belaunde, who returned from Caracas last night, asked for the people's help to fight these insane terrorists, and Interior Minister Luis Percovich announced that police personnel will be trained in antisubversion in Europe.

Last night the Shining Path blacked out various sectors of Lima. The extremists took advantage of the situation to carry out two attacks. The worst was against the Peruvian Investigative Police, PIP, station in Miraflores district.

A person dressed in a blue sweater entered the station and left several charges of dynamite, while three of his comrades opened fire with submachineguns, seriously wounding three policemen. One of them was also hit by the explosion and lost both legs.

The officer, Salvador Delgado, died early this morning, while one of the two others, Major Magno Fernandez, who was badly shot up, died a few hours earlier. The third wounded policeman is hospitalized in serious condition.

Last night, President Fernando Belaunde Terry called for the citizenry's cooperation to eradicate the criminals, whose only desire is to intimidate the government because they belong to an insane and extortionist movement.

The president charged that the Shining Path had foreign backers who want to impose their alien ideologies on us, and added that he is well aware of his responsibilities and plans to preside over the military parade scheduled for 29 July to commemorate the nation's anniversary. He said that he will travel in an open car, and if someone throws a bomb, I will be there unprotected, because one cannot lead the country if one is afraid.

Lima Airport Communications Out

PY261335 Paris AFP in Spanish 1905 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 25 Jul (AFP) -- The main communications plant that is used by the control tower of the Jorge Chavez International Airport for its air traffic control was attacked with dynamite last night. Authorities reported today that a major part of the instruments have been rendered useless.

Engineer Jorge Chavez and Guard Ramon Ayllon, the only persons on duty at the time, said that a major part of the plant, which is located in an area called Santa Rosa approximately 15 km north of the airport, was destroyed by four dynamite explosions. The attack was presumably carried out by the extremist group Shining Path.

The sources said that luckily there was no air traffic at the time of the attack, 2000 local time (0100 GMT), since communications were cut. The emergency communications (via satellite) were resorted to at once for international and national traffic.

Airport authorities have indicated that 60 percent of the compartment where the valuable AEROCOM equipment is installed has been destroyed and that the losses are incalculable.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST U.S. POLICY IN C.A.

PA271255 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0743 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- More than 2,500 rowdy demonstrators congregated last night in front of the U.S. Embassy here to express their repudiation of the warlike maneuvers that Washington plans to carry out in Honduras, the police have reported.

For 90 minutes the demonstrators, mostly students and teachers, changed slogans against the planned deployment of several thousand soldiers in Honduran territory and 14 warships to the Nicaraguan coasts, a spokesman explained.

No one was injured during the demonstration; nor were any arrests made, the official reported.

Embassy security personnel were previously alerted to the demonstration and arranged for embassy personnel to leave half an hour early as a precautionary measure, according to [word indistinct] officials.

FLOODS LEAVE FAMILIES HOMELESS, FIELDS RUINED

PA230123 Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Mexico, 22 Jul (AFP) -- The overflowing of the Papaloapan River due to heavy rains in the past 72 hours has left a total of 3,000 families homeless; more than 60 villages isolated, and heavy losses in a vast agricultural and cattle region of the state of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Meanwhile, weather forecasts indicate that if rain continues to fall at the present rate, a similar situation may be produced in the state of Veracruz, through which the river runs, before flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

The seriousness of the situation has prompted the Army to intervene. Late yesterday it began rescue and assistance operations, providing the flood victims with tents, medicines, and food.

The flood waters, which have covered approximately 50,000 hectares, have destroyed coffee and sugarcane crops and caused the death of several thousand head of cattle.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO EEC -- Mexico City, 25 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Antonio Gonazlez de Leon has presented his credentials to EEC officials and has become accredited as the new Mexican ambassador to the EEC; the Foreign Secretariat reported today. Gonzelez de Leon, who replaces Francisco Cuevas Cacino, concurrently performs the duties as Mexican ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2335 GMT 25 Jul 83 FL]

AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL -- Lisbon, 7 Jul (EFE) -- New Mexican Ambassador to Portugal Henrique Gonzelez Casanova presented his credentials today to Portuguese President General Antonio Ramalho Eanes. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 8 Jul 83 p 5 PA]

AMBASSADOR TO CYPRUS -- President Miguel de la Madrid has appointed Raul Valdes Aguilar as the Mexican ambassador to Cyprus, with headquarters in Tel Aviv. [Summary] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 8 Jul 83 p 5 PA]

EL SALVADOR

FMLN FRONT THREATENS SAN VICENTE JOURNALIST

PA241703 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Friends, this is the space assigned to Ramiro Paredes, our San Vicente correspondent, but he is visiting us this morning and is somewhat worried because he has received a note and a communique. We will now read the note that he received last night:

San Vicente, July 1983

Mr Ramiro Paredes: The people have a right to be truthfully informed about what happens in our fatherland. We enclose a communique that we hope you will disseminate to the people of San Vicente through YSU and the daily EL MUNDO. If you don't, you will be demonstrating that you collaborate with the people's enemy.

We are giving you 2 days from the moment you receive this note to disseminate our communique through YSU and the daily EL MUNDO.

Our struggle is just and no one will stop it.

[Signed] The Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front of the FMLN

We don't believe that this is the right way to do things, but since we must support our correspondent in San Vicente, Ramiro Paredes, who has been threatened, we are going to read part of the communique. This is one of the risks that journalists take; that the news media will be forced to say what one of the interested parties wants them to say. We believe, and we want to repeat this, that this is not the proper way to do things. Threatening journalists will not make the situation in the country any better.

However, as an act of solidarity with our companero who has been threatened, we will now read part of the communique that was delivered yesterday to his home in the city of San Vicente. Here it is:

The Ill-Named "Well-Being for San Vicente" Offensive

On 9 June, the largest and most costly cleanup operation ever undertaken by the Magana regime against the heroic people of the controlled regions in San Vicente and Usulutan began in San Vicente Department.

U.S.-trained battalions, forces from the 5th Brigade, artillery and cavalry forces, the Usulutan Detachment, the 2d Brigade, the Air Force, and Civil Defense units have participated in this operation. More than 10 enemy battalions have taken part in this operation, which is now 3 weeks old.

The enemy plan, designed and directed by Yankee advisers and Colonel (Reynaldo Walter). is to destroy the region's guerrilla forces and the organized masses, to capture much of the populace and to subject them to the amnesty plot, and, as a result, to secure military control over the territory, which is now in the hands of the FMLN and the FDR.

To secure its objective, the enemy launched this large military operation under the facade of CONARA [National Commission for Reconstruction of Affected Areas].

The operation has been accompanied by a loud propaganda campaign about a false economic reactivation, amnesty calls, visits by high government officials, etc.

The facts are as follows: Since 9 June, the enemy has been attacking the Chichontepec Volcano region with machineguns, bombs and artillery fire. After combing this area on 9 June, the enemy moved to the eastern sector of the municipality of Tecoluca and to the southern sector of the Pan-American Highway, where they used the same tactics.

The FMLN communique adds that attacks were continued in east San Vicente and that the enemy attacked the San Agustin and Tres Calles areas of Usulutan Department on 18 June. On 25 June, the enemy invaded north San Vicente Department, areas near the cantons of Santa Clara, San Esteban Catarina and San Sebastian.

According to the communique, this operation in San Vicente Department resulted in 12 Army dead and an undetermined number of wounded, and the FMLN seizure of 10 weapons from the enemy. Two FAPL [Peoples Liberation Armed Forces] companeros and six companeros, including an elderly man and two boys, from among the organized masses died.

This is part of the communique sent to our San Vicente correspondent Ramiro Paredes. It is signed by the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front of the FMLN and has a 4 July 1983 dateline.

We really regret this sort of incident, particularly as we commemorate Journalist's Day this month.

REPORTS STATE TRAIN ATTACKED, DERAILED IN APOPA

PA241945 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 Jul 83 p 4

[Excerpts] A train loaded with merchandise was attacked at 1000 yesterday in Apopa. The engine was dynamited, after which the train's 13 cars began to move backward, turning over some 2 km from the site of the attack, according to an official report.

The attack was staged by some 8 to 10 individuals wearing uniforms similar to those used by the Army. According to reports, the assailants forced the engineer to stop the train, ordered the train workers to flee, and then placed a bomb in the engine. The explosion damaged the engine and broke it free of the cars, which then began to roll backwards. The sources added that the cars began to pick up speed and that 10 of them derailed on a curve some 2 km away. The three cars that remained on the tracks were badly damaged. As for the train's cargo, it was reported that its two tank cars held 4,530 gallons of diesel fuel each, and that although the tanks were damaged, no fuel was lost. The other cars, which were carrying various sorts of merchandise, were destroyed when they piled into each other.

VENCEREMOS ON OPPOSITION TO REAGAN STEPS IN C.A.

PA252017 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] The naval maneuvers and the presence of U.S. aircraft carriers off Central America's Pacific coast have given rise to strong pressures from various Latin American political forces.

Francisco Pena Gomez, president of the Socialist International for Latin America and secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, said that military mechanisms will not solve the conflict in the area. Regarding Henry Kissinger's appointment as president of a commission that will review the Central American conflict, Pena Gomez said he will only come here to review the status of U.S. interests, and this will not change the situation in any way.

In the United States, meanwhile, several personalities representing various sectors, such as Reverend (Joseph Eldrich), director of the Office for Latin American in Washington [oficina en Washington para America Latina], have said that the military maneuvers have met with opposition from many congressmen, even Republicans. (Eldrich) described the maneuvers as imprudent and untimely.

In another quarter, (Michael Parrier), director of the Institute for Political Studies [Instituto de Estudios Politicos], and John Buchanan, a retired lieutenant colonel, concurred that this is the most barefaced attempt to resort to gunboat diplomacy in two generations.

The U.S. press criticized the large-scale military maneuvers that the Reagan administration has launched in the Central American area, describing them as a show of naval power. Newspapers like THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES coincided in saying that Reagan's threats are part of a long-range plan and are only a prelude to more resolute action to combat the national liberation movements in Central America. The newspapers said that the Reagan administration has already begun implementing this plan. The ABC television network said that Reagan's objective in Central America is to overthrow Nicaragua's Sandinist governement.

The French newspaper LE MONDE asserted that no one can affirm that Washington's recent warlike steps are only a show of force to obtain political or diplomatic advantages.

VENCEREMOS CRITICIZES STONE VISIT TO AREA

PA251526 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Ronald Reagan has sent his special envoy to try and lull the area's governments with hypocritical talk about peace and mediation. Behind him, however, the U.S. Army chief of staff is preparing a trip to the area. The mission of this imperial strategist is to review the aggression plans against Nicaragua and to organize the interventionist maneuvers.

Regardless of Richard Stone's [words indistinct] to Central America, 7 warships, 70 fighter planes, and 5,000 Marines are coming to organize military maneuvers against the Central American peoples. Who can believe, therefore, in the imperial ambassador, who is threatening our soil with war?

No Central American will ever accept the peace imposed with the empire's force. A white flag of peace stained with the blood of our brothers and trampled on by the imperialist boot cannot be raised. Our weapons will repel the invaders and expel the oppressors.

Our people will enjoy peace, freedom, and justice.

FMLN REPORTS DEBILITATION OF ATLACATL BATTALION

PA260425 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpt] A total of 17 companies in the dictatorship's army which are participating in an operation at Cuscatlan have received heavy blows and have been wasted by the revolutionary forces. Since the fighting started 10 days ago, more than 100 soldiers have been killed or wounded; most of the casualties have been from the Atlacatl Battalion, of the arch-criminal Domingo Monterrosa.

The Atlacatl Battalion has suffered serious and overwhelming blows in Morazan Department, and they have lost their combat capacity. They have also been dealt heavy blows during recent combat in Cuscatlan Department. Since 15 July, the fighting has been especially fierce in the cantons of (Copalsan) and (Culebrilla), as well as San Nicolas, (La Escopeta), (Pepeltenango), and Copapayo, near the towns of Tenancingo and Cinquera. They are located in Cuscatlan and Cabanas Departments.

Surprise attacks and ambushes caused the loss of many men in the dictatorship's battalions. On 18 July our units attacked the national Navy post located in the place known as (El Ceretal), near Suchitoto. That same day our combatants effectively ambushed a convoy from the artillery brigade coming from San Martin to Suchitoto, through the Calle Nueva. The ambush was carried out in Canton (Isancheso).

On 21 July, when troops of the Atlacatl Battalion were also trying to travel toward the city of Suchitoto to participate in another propaganda display, they were ambushed in Canton (Pepestenango), near Suchitoto. There were many enemy casualties; [passage indistinct] near Suchitoto.

On 24 July a column from the Atlacatl Battalion was again ambushed [words indistinct] Canton Las Pavas, near the city of Aguilares, San Salvador Department.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON NICARAGUA, U.S. MANEUVERS

PA261536 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1326 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Report by Eduardo Maldonado]

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has announced that Colombian President Belisario Betancur will arrive on an official visit to Tegucigalpa on Wednesday. The Colombian president will come to meet with President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Honduran officials. We have interviewed Edgardo Paz Barnica, who spoke about that subject and the topics discussed in the meeting of the National Security Council. Here are his remarks:

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] As you know, the National Security Council is headed by Roberto Suazo Cordova as president of Honduras, and is made up of the secretaries of the presidency, foreign affairs and government; the Armed Forces commander; the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the chief of staff; and the commanders of the branches of the Armed Forces.

The National Security Council meets periodically or when President Suazo Cordova deems it necessary to analyze, discuss, and solve matters of national interest. We met today to analyze aspects dealing with domestic and foreign policy and above all to reaffirm the Honduran Government's desire to peacefully solve the Central American crisis in an overall and regional context, with an eye to the Contadora meeting in Panama on 28 July, which I will attend as foreign secretary. We analyzed that aspect and above all we underlined the Honduran Government's and Armed Forces' determination to seek a solution through peaceful means. That is an unchanging position. We seek an overall and regional solution, as we have reiterated many times and in many international forums.

We also discussed the important topic of Wednesday's visit by Colombian President Belisario Betancur. It will be just a 5-hour visit, but it will be a very important international event.

[Maldonado] Was the Sandinist regime's proposal analyzed in the meeting?

[Paz Barnica] All the past, present, and future proposals were discussed so as to analyze Honduras' participation in the Contadora meeting in Panama.

[Maldonado] Are the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua currently tense?

[Paz Barnica] Let us not talk about whether relations between Honduras and Nicaragua are tense. Let us talk about whether the Central American situation is complex and difficult. I think the Central American situation is extremely difficult and complex. However, no matter how serious a problem, it can be resolved when there is a political desire and good faith to do so. That is the position of the constitutional and democratic government of President Suazo Cordova.

[Maldonado] Does the visit by the Colombian president mean there is concern about solving the Central American region's problems?

[Paz Barnica] There is not only concern, but expectation and interest. It shows the Contadora Group presidents' concern about the Central American situation. The presidents of the four countries agreed to visit the various Central American countries. President Betancur will visit Honduras and Guatemala, Venezuelan President Herrera Campins will go to Nicaragua and El Salvador, and Panamanian President de la Espriella will visit Costa Rica. President Belisario Betancur, who is a statesman, a very wise political leader, and a convinced democrat, will visit Honduras on Wednesday. He will be here about 5 or 6 hours, and then he will go to Panama. It will be an honor and a pleasure for Honduras and its government to receive Belisario Betancur, president of a friendly and democratic country such as Colombia.

[Maldonado] When is Salvadoran President Magana scheduled to visit Honduras?

[Paz Barnica] The date has yet to be set, but President Suazo Cordova wants to meet with him as soon as possible. We hope the visit will take place as soon as possible.

[Maldonado] Mr Foreign Secretary, you have said that the U.S. maneuvers have a unilateral character. Nevertheless, Honduras will participate in them.

[Paz Barnica] No, I have not said that the coordinated operations or exercises between Honduras and the United States have a unilateral character, since both countries are participating. What I said was that the mobilization of U.S. naval forces to Central America was of a unilateral character. They are on the high seas, in international waters. In my view, their objective is to dissuade, persuade, and warn the Nicaraguan Government in order to protect the Central American democracies and to stop the arms traffic in the region.

Regarding the joint exercises by the Honduran and U.S. Armed Forces, these are the same as exercises of a similar nature that have been carried out on past occasions and that are also staged in the United States and other countries such as Panama and Venezuela, to mention only two or three examples. This is a sovereign act by any state which has the right to meet the needs of its own internal security and the country's defense. Another essential objective is the technical training of our Armed Forces, which is of benefit to the national interests.

As I said, the important thing that was discussed at the National Security Council was the various aspects of the current political and security situation in the Central American region and the Honduran position, and we reiterated the Honduran pacifist position of seeking a peaceful solution of the Central American crisis within an overall and regional context, thus leading to the simultaneous solution of all the various topics.

[Maldondado] Did the National Security Council also discuss the recent attacks against Honduran territory by the Sandinist government?

[Paz Barnica] I already told you that all the subjects dealing with the country's defense and national security were discussed. A topic such as you mentioned is channeled through the diplomatic channels of the Honduran Foreign Secretariat in order to file the appropriate protests. Diplomacy has to prevail over a military solution, and the Honduran Government, united with the support of the people and the Armed Forces, will always be willing to support a peaceful solution of the Central American crisis within an overall and regional context.

[Maldonado] If no agreement is reached in the Contadora meeting in Panama, is it possible that the TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] might be used?

[Paz Barnica] We have to be optimistic and strengthen the efforts of the Contadora Group members. In any case, there are international institutions that uphold the peaceful solution of international disputes. [end recording]

HAVANA REPORTS TRAINING CENTER ACTIVITIES

PA260450 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] The U.S. regional military training center installed in Puerto Castilla, Honduras, will train between 8,000-10,000 soldiers during the next year, according to the Honduran Institute for Social and Economic Investigations. In statements to the Mexican press, the institute's coordinator, Marcela Avila, said that last 14 June, 120 Green Berets landed in Puerto Castilla. These forces are part of the 1st Battalion, 7th Special Forces Group, headquartered in Fort Bragg.

Avila added that this year the U.S. forces are training 2,400 Salvadoran soldiers in counterinsurgency tactics. She said that one of the training center's masterminds was U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte, because he called up a long-forgotten bilateral agreement on military aid signed by Honduras and the United States in 1954.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO ON U.S. MANEUVERS, INTERNAL SITUATION

LD262225 London ITV Television Network in English 1800 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, in Nicaragua in studio, by Peter Sissons -- live]

[Text] [Sissons] [Beginning of first question indistinct] Do you think the Americans are preparing the ground for the overthrow of your Government?

[D'Escoto] Well, certainly they have been involved in such an operation for quite a long time now. What we are now witnessing is an increase, an escalation, with regard to the magnitude of the efforts which are being exerted to overthrow our government.

[Sissons] How difficult would that overthrow be for the Americans to achieve?

[D'Escoto] I -- to put it very simply -- I think it would be virtually impossible because, in order to do it, they would have, I should say, they would have to kill us all. And you know, it is no mere slogan when we say "Patria Libre o Morir" -- A free Country or Death. This is something that really means to.. that really represents the innermost feelings and commitments of our people. You can be sure that we will continue to struggle as a single man in order to defend our newly acquired, or recuperated, freedom and sovereignty.

[Sissons] If it came to that struggle, would your Soviet and Cuban friends stand aside from it?

[D'Escoto] We have many friends and I don't, however, believe that we should count, that we can count, on any one coming to our side. We fought by ourselves to liberate ourselves from the scourge of the Somoza regime and we continue to struggle to defend our revolution and we will continue, I think, alone, with a lot of solidarity from many countries, but I doubt that anyone else would be considering the sending of troops, if that is what you are referring to, or insinuating, to defend Nicaraguan freedom and sovereignty.

[Sissons] If it meant that you were on the verge of defeat, however, would you welcome aid from, say, Cuba, backed by the Soviets -- military aid, troops?

[D'Escota] I would say that if such a thing happened, we would welcome...what Sandino spoke about when this whole struggle began, more than half a century ago, which is armies of Latin American peoples to come up and defend our cause, because, after all, it is the cause of Latin American right of self-determination, Latin American freedom, sovereignty and independence which will be at stake, and which is at stake, in Nicaragua today.

[Sissons] How will you react if the American naval presence turns into a full-scale blockade, designed to cut you off from your friends?

[D'Escoto] Well, you can be sure that we will react the way that we have reacted in the face of every provocation and agression so far; we will give the Sandinista response: mature, serene, but very firm and relentless, always in defense of our rights, as I said, of self-determination, freedom and independence.

[Sissons] Now, you have always said you are not a communist state in the Soviet mold. Are the promises at the outset of the revolution for pluralism, democracy, freedom of the press, and so on, are they still alive as long-term aims?

[D'Escoto] Well, Nicaragua, for the first time in its history, has real pluralism. This is the first time, you know, that different political parties are able to participate in our legislative body. We are about to -- I would say in a week or 10 days -- to pass a law of political parties -- the first time ever in the history of Nicaragua, institutionalizing what we have recognized from the beginning of the revolution, which is the right of different political parties to participate in the political life of Nicaragua now...

[Sissons, interrupting] But not the contras.

[D'Escoto] I beg your pardon?

[Sissons] Not the rightwing elements; they won't...

[D'Escoto, interrupting] Also the rightwing elements, as a matter of fact, you have a member of the Conservative Party who is a member of the junta...

[Sissons, interrupting] But will...

[D'Escoto] There is no party....

[Sissons] But will the guerrillas -- the rightwing guerrillas -- be allowed to form a political party?

[D'Escoto] You don't have rightwing guerrillas in Nicaragua; what you have is Somozista mercenaries who are being paid and financed by the United States. Of course, they will not be allowed. No Somozista as such will be allowed, but not because ... No member of Somoza's group will be allowed, not because they are rightwing, but for the same reason that nazism, or a Nazi party, would not be allowed in Germany.

[Sissons] What do you hope to achieve at your meeting in Panama?

[D'Escoto] Well, we hope that as a result of this decision of the Contadora Group of countries to play, to conduct the process of talks and negotiations along the lines of a more open diplomacy and to take the initiative and make concrete proposals, we hope that there will be some positive results. And if not, we hope that Contadora will take it upon itself to inform international public opinion as to why more progress is not being made, and to denounce the fact that the United States, while publicly applauding the efforts being carried out by the Contadora Group of nations, is in fact, doing its utmost to cause failure and a breakup of the Contadora initiative.

[Sissons] Father D'Escoto, thank you very much for talking with us. That was the foreign minister of Nicaragua on the satellite from Managua.

CEREMONY HELD TO COMMEMORATE FSLN ANNIVERSARY

MPS Organized by Territory

PA261311 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 22 Jul 83 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] The "National Self-Defense" plan will get underway with the presentation to Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister and national chief of the MPS (Sandinist People's Militias), of the first three Sandinist People's Militias battalions in Managua Territory. This will take place at 1600 tomorrow, Saturday, 23 July, at the "Commander Carlos Fonseca" Revolution Plaza at an event to mark the 22d anniversary of the FSLN and the bicentennial of the birth of Liberator Simon Bolivar.

This information was released yesterday at a news conference by Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, responsible for the FSLN's Region Three, and Captain Oscar Cortes, of the CPS (Sandinist People's Army) Third Military Area, who explained that the first three MPS battalions in Managua Territory will be the "23 July," responsible for the northwestern area; the "Julio Buitrago," for the central area; and the "Jose Benito Escobar," for the eastern sector of the capital. They explained that other battalions will be organized in the future.

Capt Oscar Cortes explained that the EPS High Command, after studying the highly dangerous situation facing the country due to the aggression and imperialist threats, has issued instructions to proceed with a qualitative buildup of the defense by structuring the MPS organization by territory.

Humberto Ortega Speech

PA270347 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2344 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Address by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra during the installation of three Sandinist People's Militia (MPS) battalions at the Carlos Fonseca Plaza in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] Brothers of our National Directorate, Commander Tomas Borge, and Commander Daniel Ortega; militia borthers: We have gathered here today, at the Carlos Fonseca Plaza, to receive from the military region that includes our capital city, Managua, the first three MPS battalions that have been reorganized by territories.

Today's event is of vital importance. Our National Directorate has, through its leaders' statements at various events held in the last few days, informed our people of the grave situation being experienced by the Central American region and the serious situation confronting our revolution because of the threats of the warmongers and our enemies.

To date, our movement to the border areas has been only to counteract the actions of the Somozist counterrevolutionaries and of the Honduran Army, which supports the Somozist guards' criminal actions against our people; but as we hit the enemy and destroy their aggressive plans, being implemented by the Somozist guards, we draw nearer to the real chance that the military situation will become more complex, not only in terms of the possibility of a war with Honduras, but in regard to the real chance of intervention, such as that experienced in the past, by the hateful Yankee boot, the hated U.S. Marines. [applause]

At this moment we can state clearly that a warmongering escalation is being expressed by the United States in its support, through the Honduran Army, of the Somozist dogs, who have increased their activities in our country's northern areas and who are concentrating to launch new attacks, with the intention of occupying part of our territory and thus facilitating political plans for further intervention.

This escalation is reflected in the Honduran Army's more direct and greater support for these Somozist guards, who have been unable to implement their plans because of the mobilization of our people and our army, and because of the blows that we have inflicted on them during our mobilization.

The increase in this warmongering escalation is also reflected in the recent movement of U.S. forces to areas off the coast of Central America and, right at this moment, off the coast of Nicaragua in the area of the Gulf of Fonseca, near the coast of Chinandega Department. You can see the U.S. warships only 15 to 20 km off the coast.

With this escalation, expressed in bringing U.S. combat forces closer to our coasts, the United States wants to facilitate possible intervention by sea, air, and land. You already know of the military maneuvers that are being held by the United States. These maneuvers include the landing of U.S. troops in Honduras, to carry out various military activities in collaboration with the Honduran Army.

In the next few days, three aircraft carriers bearing more than 200 airplnes will be sailing around our coasts. There will also be three cruisers, a destroyer, a frigate, a tanker, an armored ship, and a fast ship for combat support.

We don't have aircraft carriers, we don't have armored ships or frigates, but we are certain that if they dare to land, they will find this uniformed people, full of weapons and morale, defending the homeland and defending the revolution. [applause]

Our government and National Directorate have denounced the attacks that we are undergoing at the various international forums. However, with this escalation, we are now experiencing and facing a situation whereby U.S. ships are sailing off our coasts, a situation whereby the Somozist guards are being given support in an outrageous manner, a situation at the border in which our people continue to die in their fight against this imperialist aggression. Earlier, this called for a level of organized popular mobilization to face the military danger, but the new levels of danger now being imposed on us by the enemy are forcing us to begin a completely new process of superior preparation and mobilization of all of the people in military defense.

We tell imperialism that our revolutionary people are ready with firm morale, to resist this siege, this blockade, as long as necesssry, without surrendering or giving in. [applause]

We are not going to run from the cities, abandoning our people. We will defend the cities, together with the people, organized in the militias. We will defend our streets, our roads, our entire fatherland. It is therefore important for us to understand the vital importance that towns have in this popular resistance, in the restructuring of the militias by territory.

By militarily organizing the peoples into militias, we will be able to have prior knowledge -- for we will have located them in each battalion's theater of military operations -- of which sector, hill, road, trench, or ditch, etc has been assigned to each battalion for defense.

In addition, the battalions will be fighting near the cities, defending the cities' first defense permimeters. This territorial organization will have the people's support in organizing a series of resistance tasks that are necessary for this kind of struggle.

Civil defense will have a vital role. In addition to other combative missions, with which we must support our militias battlions and other units, independent of the militias, we must also strengthen civil defense measures. You already know of the various brigades of children to collect rubble; fire fighters; first aid, public health and cleaning brigades; and brigades to build refuge centers.

It is vital that we strengthen our current revolutionary vigilance, so as to provide special protection to our country's strategic centers. For example, the enemy could try to blow up the refinery, in order to make the effects of this blockade that they are trying to impose on us -- and which they are already starting to implement -- more difficult, and to cause us more problems in mobilizing troops, whose vehicles need fuel to move.

To conclude, we want to repeat, as we have said on previous occasions, that we are not alarmists; we look seriously at and speak to our people seriously about the critical situation being faced by our revolution, given the threats of those who want to destroy us. All of these military defense measures that we are now taking will be implemented gradually but expeditiously, so that we are not caught off guard. We are confident that other kinds of solutions can be found, which are not of a military nature. However, we will not neglect our defense tasks. For this reason -- in addition to all of the military measures already taken -- in coming days and weeks, the National Directorate and revolutionary government will announce various measures that will further strengthen the national defense systems that we have been creating.

We also want to mention that we are not alone in this struggle, in this patriotic resistance, at this time of dignity, heroism, courage and national pride. We have the support of peoples, and of responsible governments. We have learned of a considerable number of patriotic offers from internationalists, from varous Latin American brothers, who are willing to come and take up a rifle side by side with us, to confront the intervention of our enemy.

The Yankee warmongers had better not believe that if they intervene here they will only meet justice here. We are sure that once they intervene here, then all over Latin America, wherever there is a warmongering representative, a representative of the invaders, the peoples of Latin America will also make them feel the weight of justice. [applause] The warmongerers had better not believe that they will be free to bomb our children and our people. We are sure that the U.S. people will rise in solidarity and will make the weight of justice felt against this intervention.

We want to reaffirm our decision to continue our revolutionary process; our decision to refuse to surrender, despite the threats, the maneuvers, and the daily escalation at our borders. We have decided to continue to prepare our defense, resisting the blockades, resisting and defeating the intervention. The intervention will not be faced in our territory alone, but at its source, whatever that may be. They had better not believe that our homeland will be destroyed with an act of intervention. [applause]

We want to conclude with a phrase from Sandino: Our army is not willing to beg the enemy for mercy; we have always been willing to die or win, and it would not be possible that today, when our people have already become aware, that we would humiliate ourselves before the enemy. This was said by Sandino to the same people who are trying to humiliate us, make us yield and defeat us today. [applause]

Long live our brave, hardened, self-sacrificing Sandinist People's Militia! Long live our hard-working Nicaraguan people! Long live our Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction! Long live the FSLN, our historic vanguard and its National Directorate! All weapons to the people! Free fatherland [people respond: "or death!"] [applause]

HERRERA ANNOUNCES POLICY OF REGIONALIZATION OF CDS

PA202222 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Commander Leticia Herrera, secretary general of the Sandinist Defense Committee, CDS, and vice president of the State Council, announced today that the CDS will be regionalized. She added that the regionalization plan is being studied and will probably be approved in September on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the CDS. Commander Herrera stated that the regionalization will lead to better distribution of consumer goods, especially those products which have been the object of speculation, manipulation, and increased prices. Regarding this reorganization of the CDS, Commander Leticia Herrera said:

[Begin recording] The CDS has been established at five levels: national, departmental, municipal and regional, as well as by suburbs and blocks. With the regionalization, the departmental level would be abolished and the regional level would begin operation. After the regional level, we would have the zonal level, suburbs and blocks. This would give us an overall structure in the region intended to consolidate the zones as well as municipalities included in these zones. Our priorities will be the specific needs of the people, taking into consideration time and economic factors. We will try to [word indistinct] some places and try to get more attention from the higher authorities. We will do all this in close coordination with the FSLN.

We plan to begin the regionalization process of the CDS in August and finish by mid- or late September on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the CDS, which is celebrated on 18 September. [end recording]

KIDNAPPINGS PROTESTED BEFORE HONDURAN EMBASSY

PA262016 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Relatives of individuals kidnapped by counterrevolutionaries are staging a protest demonstration in front of the Honduran Embassy at this moment. Here we have companero Freddy Lopez with a report:

[Begin relay] [Lopez] Good afternoon, listeners of El Atabal Sandinista. The Mosonte children don't want to be orphans. We want our parents and brothers back. We don't want to be left abandoned, say the signs carried by peasants who came from Mosonte, on the border with Honduras. They are here to demand the release of 150 people who were kidnapped in Mosonte, a problem affecting 52 families.

The abducted people include 77 newborn babies and children up to 11 years, 66 persons whose ages range from 10 to 49 years old, and 10 persons who are over 50 years old. [figures as heard]

Their relatives say that they are determined to remain at the Honduran Embassy's doorstep until their relatives return. They will not return to Mosonte until their demands are met.

The counterrevolutionaries, abiding by U.S. imperialism's orders, entered Mosonte and took the peasants with them.

VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS GREET CUBA ON CELEBRATION

PA261728 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Managua -- Nicaraguan peace, friendship and solidarity organizations today sent to the Cuban Government a message of greeting on behalf of some 100 Nicaraguan people's organizations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba.

The document says that the historic action of 26 July 1953, when the revolutionaries tried to seize the second most important military installation of the Batista regime, was the spark that lit the fire of the victory that illuminates our continent.

The document was sent by the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples, and the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries, which will commemorate the anniversary of the attack at a school in Managua today. The event will be attended by Cuban diplomats accredited to the Managua government and by (Oscar Alcalde Vallis), a veteran of the Moncada attack and vice president of Cuba's Central Bank.

An official FSLN delegation headed by Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz left the day before yesterday for Cuba to attend the main events that will be held in Santiago de Cuba.

DPRK DIPLOMATIC MISSION MEETS WITH TOMAS BORGE

PA222009 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Interior Minister Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge met yesterday with a diplomatic mission from the DPRK for the purpose of strengthening ties of friendship and exchanging ideas.

During the meeting, the Korean mission delivered fraternal greetings of solidarity from Comrade Kim Il-song to the Nicaraguan people and their revolution.

The Korean delegation is composed of Yim Hyong Ku, Communist Party Central Committee member and president of the Services Committee of the town of (Dun Li); Foreign Ministry officials; and (Kim Pu-chol), official responsible for the DPRK's International Relations Department.

SOLIDARITY GROUP SEEKS TO CURB INTERVENTION

PA260434 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Jul 83 p 12

[Text] Managua, July (ANN) -- The 2d International Meeting of Solidarity With Nicaragua concluded here last night with the approval of three documents exhorting the peoples of Western Europe, Canada, the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean to double their support of Nicaragua.

The solidarity committees with Nicaragua met for 6 days beginning 15 July to analyze the Central American crisis and to enumerate future tasks to prevent U.S. intervention in the area.

Committee from 12 Western European countries agreed to bring together the different social sectors in their countries to oppose the misinformation of the transnational news agencies and to "urge the governments of Europe to support openly the Nicaraguan process."

The European Committees of Solidarity with Nicaragua see in the Sandinist process "the example of the liberation struggle of all oppressed peoples of the world," the document notes.

The delegations of Puerto Rico, Canada, and the United States approved the initiation of information campaigns directed toward the U.S. people "to prevent a U.S. military intervention in Central America." At the same time, they turned down the so-called "hemispheric security" thesis of the Reagan administration and agreed to establish emergency plans for each country "in response to a possible military invasion of Nicaragua."

A part of the declaration refers to specific actions to be carried out in Puerto Rico in a campaign against remilitarization, which the United States is carrying out in that Caribbean country.

The third document issued by the Latin American delegations calls on all democratic and progressive forces of the area to support the peace efforts of the Contadora Group. It points out the need for a dialogue between Honduras and Nicaragua to put an end to invasions by former Somozist guardsmen from Honduran territory.

Finally, it condemns the interference of Israel in the area. The percentage of Israeli weapons arriving in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras amounts to 60 percent of the weapons being received by these countries.

ARDE VIEWS FSLN, CANCUN PEACE PROPOSALS

PA230436 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 23 Jul 83

["ARDE's Position Regarding the FSLN Proposal of 19 July 1983 and the Cancun Declaration issued in Central America on 20 July 1983"]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] and its member organizations have on many occasions reiterated their willingness and disposition to engage in dialogue to find a dignified and guaranteed political solution to Nicaragua's problem.

We have repeatedly said that there will not be peace in Central America without peace in Nicaragua. We expressed our permanent civic stance in favor of a search for peace through the 19 points of agreement approved by the forum for discussion of national problems held on 27 July 1981; in the proposal for a political solution dated 23 March 1982; in the proposal Peace in Nicaragua for Peace in Central America dated 16 December 1982; in the peace commitment dated 24 [month indistinct] 1983; in ARDE's position statement regarding the Socialist International dated 17 March 1983; in ARDE's position statements regarding the Contadora Group dated 19 April, 11 May, 23 May, and 13 June 1983; in the Definition of Our Revolutionary Position dated 1 July 1983; and in ARDE's declaration of 7 July 1983.

ARDE maintains its faith in dialogue as an effective means to achieve in-depth solutions to our nation's problems. For this reason it has analyzed the FSLN proposal of 19 July 1983, noting the following:

1. Multilateral negotiations in Central America must include not only governments but also the belligerent groups involved in the struggle because, in addition to the East-West confrontation brought into the region by Cuba and Nicaragua, there are internal problems resulting from unjust socioeconomic and political relations as well as violations of human rights. In the case of Nicaragua, the FSLN government must comply with the resolutions of the 16th consultative meeting of OAS foreign ministers and the original government program to restore internal social peace in Nicaragua and consequently in the region.

2. The Contadora Group must develop the mechanisms necessary to create international committees to act as mediators, repositories, guarantors, and arbiters among the parties.

3. All agreements will be mandatory and subject to supervision by these international committees.

Commitments must seek: a) an end to the situation of regional belligerence through the conclusion of a nonaggression treaty among the Central American and Caribbean countries and between these countries and the United States; b) an absolute halt to all foreign meddling in the internal affairs of the Central American and Caribbean countries, as expressed through military advisers, military support, supplying of arms, training, and foreign groups and soldiers as well as to the use of the Central American and Caribbean territory to launch any type of aggression against governments that have been legally established through democratic electoral processes or which are clearly on the path to such establishment within a short period of time, in agreement with the internal opposition and belligerent forces; c) absolute respect for the right to self-determination of Central American and Carribbean peoples, expressed freely, voluntarily, and in a sovereign manner through universal suffrage, for which unbridled freedom of expression and an enforcement of human rights are indispensable; d) effective resumption of economic cooperation from the Western countries to the Central American and Caribbean countries as well as the initiation of the same type of cooperation on the part of the socialist countries without conditions of any kind except that of building and establishing democracy through enforcement of human rights; and e) withdrawal and rejection of present and future foreign military bases and enclaves as well as military exercises in the Central American and Caribbean countries.

5. In addition, the commitments must include the agreements proposed in the Cancun Declaration, which the FSLN does not include in its proposal, a tactical maneuver designed to gain time in order to lead the Nicaraguan people into totalitarian slavery.

A false international peace [word indistinct] there will not be in the region or in Nicaragua.

Thus analyzing the FSLN proposal and welcoming, with a revolutionary and democratic attitude, the Cancun Declaration, we expect mechanisms to be worked out for its immediate implementation, in keeping with the urgent need for peace in Nicaragua, Central America, and the Caribbean.

Central America, 20 July 1983

No totalitarianism or return to the past.

Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE. Revolutionary (?Executive Board)

[Signed] /Brooklyn Rivera for Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity; Alfonso Robelo Callejas for the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; and Eden Pastora Gomez for the Sandino Revolutionary Front.

PASTORA SAYS ARMS 'POSSIBLY' SUPPLIED BY ISRAEL

PA251957 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1706 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Miami, (United States), 25 Jul (EFE) -- Eden Pastora told EFE a few days ago that he recently received arms that were possibly supplied by Israel.

"Commander Cero," leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARDE), which launched a struggle against the Sandinist regime 3 months ago on the so-called "southern front," partially confirmed the report that the Israelis are supplying arms to the anti-Sandinist rebels.

The report was published today in the German weekly DER SPIEGEL.

According to Pastora, shortly after beginning his struggle against "the totalitarian regime of Managua," a Venezuelan friend of his belonging to the Venezuelan intelligence corps put him in contact with a man "who, judging by his accent, was Arab or Jewish."

"He told me through an interpreter that he knew I needed rifles, and he assured me that he could obtain them for me on the condition that I not question their origin. I gladly accepted," Pastora explained.

According to Pastora, the following day he delivered to him 500 Chinese AK, Soviet, and German rifles.

"Only the 'CIA' or the Israelis can afford to give one this," Pastora told EFE.

According to the report by the German weekly, the Israeli Government is supplying arms captured from the PLO to Nicaraguan rebels fighting the Sandinist regime.

The magazine reports that the supply of weapons is made in agreement with the United States.

During the past war in Lebanon against the Palestinians, the Israelis seized 290 Soviet-made tanks, 216 armored vehicles, 200 assault rifles, and over 10,000 tons of artillery munitions.

ARDE REPORTS CLASHES IN ZELAYA DEPARTMENT

PA261439 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 26 Jul 83

[War Bulletin No 38 issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Armed Forces General Command "in the Nicaraguan mountains," on 24 July 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The ARDE [Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] Armed Forces General Command informs the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world that:

1. Early on 18 June ARDE patriotic insurgents carried out a surprise attack on the Tasba Pri government military post, in the central Zelaya region. The attack lasted 45 minutes and was carried out by the [name indistinct] detachment of the Daniel Ruiz column.

This post of the army that is intervening in our homeland was manned by 20 members of the Interior Ministry's special combat unit. Our heroic ARDE column, once again showing its courage, decision, discipline, and heroism, carried out the planned attack successfully.

Lieutenant Juan Cabrera, the most repressive henchman of the Interior Ministry in that area, and a sergeant known as Remoquete, of [name indistinct], were killed in this clash.

With revolutionary satisfaction we report that companeros militiamen [names indistinct] of Masaya joined our freedom forces. We recovered two M-16 rifles, one Galil rifle, and one Soviet rifle, all with their respective equipment and ammunition.

2. Early on 23 June, special Interior Ministry forces comprising 200 soldiers surrounded our camp in (Punta Fusil), in the central Zelaya region, in an attempt to attack us, but they failed due to the courage and fighting ability of our heroic ARDE columns on the Atlantic front. With nationalist pride, we report that we resisted the enemy fire for 16 hours. The enemy, surprised by our staunch resistance, could not complete the pincer operation they had set out to do with the [words indistinct] country's sovereignty.

[Words indistinct] We opted for a strategic and orderly retreat when reinforcements of the criminal air force arrived. This air force is ineffective in dense mountainous terrain where targets are hard to hit.

We killed 48 soldiers and wounded 8. This is the total number of casualties inflicted on the pro-Soviet enemy. Our forces only reported one casualty -- Companero Ramon, who was wounded in one leg.

No weapons were recovered or lost.

Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past! Free fatherland or death!

BRIEFS

AERONICA OPERATIONS -- AERONICA, the Nicaraguan airline, reported a total of 836 flights in June, according to a report issued by the airline this morning. At the international level, AERONICA handled a total of 11,137 passengers and 596,697 pounds of cargo, while domestically, it handled 3,824 passengers and 1,429,805 pounds of cargo. The airline used 60,157 gallons of fuel in its June operations. [Text] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jul 83 PA]

COMMEMORATION OF 26 JULY ATTACK ON MONCADA

Opening Ceremony

FL262229 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2154 GMT on 26 July begins live color coverage of the main commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada and Carlos Manuel de Cespedes Barracks from the General Antonio Maceo y Grajales Square in Santiago de Cuba.

As coverage begins, television announcer Antonio Pera reports on the occasion. The camera pans the square, where people are seen waving flags and placards. There is a large elevated stage at the front of the square where senior officials and visiting dignitaries will take their places. Behind the elevated stage a larger poster proclaims: "Long Live the 30th Anniversary of the Assault on Moncada Barracks." The large square is surrounded by giant billboards of Cuban martyrs Jose Marti, Abel Santmaria, Antonio Maceo, Maximo Gomez, and Renato Guitart, along with revolutionary slogans and portraits of Simon Bolivar, Marx, Engels, and Lenin.

At 2159 GMT, Cuban President Fidel Castro, Army General Raul Castro, Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Cuban Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes, Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodrigues, and other Politburo members, Central Committee members, and visiting dignitaries approach the front on the stage and are applauded.

The Cuban national anthem is then played. Television personality Manolo Ortega sets the occasion and notes that the "30th anniversary of the Moncada Barracks Torch" is carried on foot from Artemisa to Santiago de Cuba makes its entrance into the square. The ceremony then recognizes outstanding Cuban workers, who are decorated by Fidel Castro. Ortega introduces President Castro as the ceremony's keynote speaker. Fidel Castro begins his speech at 2215 GMT.

-- Castro Speech

FL262340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the main commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks, being held at Gen Antonio Maceo y Grajales Square in Santiago de Cuba -- live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, people of Santiago de Cuba, fellow countrymen:

I wanted to write this speech to prevent the emotion stemming from this occasion, the heat we are experiencing this afternoon, the significance of this ceremony, and the effort required to make an impromptu speech from making my concepts unclear and my remarks incoherent.

Our people have looked forward to this anniversary with love, enthusiasm, joy, and fervor. For me and for those comrades who are still alive, it is a very special experience to meet here with the people of Santiago de Cuba 30 years later to celebrate that action with which our generation opened the path toward the final liberation of our fatherland.

None of the predecessors in our people's long struggle for independence, freedom, and justice have had such a privilege. It is proper that we pay respectful tribute to those who have shown us the way, to those who from 1868 to today have shown our people the paths of the revolution and who made it possible at the cost of their sacrifice and heroism, often experiencing only the bitterness of failure and feeling unable to overcome the seemingly infinite, unattainable gap between their efforts and their goals.

Those of us who are in your presence today are no doubt different from what we were then. We needed to go through these 30 years of enriching, unimaginable experiences to acquire the knowledge and maturity which only the school of the revolution can teach. Everything was like a dream then. We initiated our struggle harboring many dreams. Many of our contemporaries, still completely unconvinced that the fate of our nation could and must inevitably change, went as far as to call us dreamers.

Much earlier, Marti had already said that the true man does not look first on which side he can live better but on which side his duties lie. And that it is only the practical man whose dreams of today will shape the laws of tomorrow because he who has set his eyes on historical events and has seen peoples immersed in fire and bloodbath through the centuries knows that the future lies, without exception, on the side of duty. [applause]

In only one thing are we still like those of 1953. We have the same faith in the future of the fatherland, the same faith in the qualities of our people, the same confidence in victory, the same happiness at being able to dream of all that which will become true tomorrow in addition to those dreams of yesterday which have already been fulfilled. [applause]

In only one thing are we still like those of 1953. We have the same faith in the future of the fatherland, the same faith in the qualities of our people, the same confidence in victory, the same happiness at being able to dream of all that which will become true tomorrow in addition to those dreams of yesterday which have already been fulfilled. [applause] At that time, we ourselves were unable to measure the historic era which was starting at that very moment. Revolutionary fighters are used to fulfilling their duties simply and naturally; they usually do not take history or glory into account. Looking back now in perspective and light of the events of the past 3 decades, the struggle which started in Santiago de Cuba that morning would successfully complete a process which had lasted nearly a century.

The Yara pro-independence revolution which began in October 1868 concluded with the Zanjon Peace Treaty after 10 years of extraordinarily heroic, unequal battle. The Baire revolution which erupted in 1895 was tragically interrupted as a result of U.S. military intervention and the establishment of the shameful Yankee neocolonial domain which was legalized by the hated Platt Amendment. The right to intervene in our country was shamefully written into our own constitution.

During those wars of independence and although our country had only 1.5 million inhabitants then, our people fought more than 300,000 Spanish soldiers for many years, which gives one an idea of the magnitude of their heroism and effort.

The battles waged during the Republican era and the 1933 revolution concluded once again with the frustration of the most cherished aspirations of the Cuban people and the consolidation of imperialist domination of our fatherland. Eighty five years after Yara, our struggle would resume again at Moncada until ultimately achieving the country's liberation on 1 January 1959. The fortress did not fall during the first strike, but would fall 5 and 1/2 years later and with it the entire military establishment of the hateful tyranny on which the imperialist regime of exploitation and domination was based in Cuba.

With such a different emphasis we can now pronounce the names of Cespedes, Agramonte, Gomez, Maceo, Marti, Lella [applause], Villenas [applause], Guiteras [applause] Jesus Menendez [applause], and other beloved figures of our history. Today, their names are linked to those of Abel, Fran, Camilo, Che, and many others of the last generation of heroes. [applause].

We cannot remember the struggle we began on 26 July 1953 without blushing. The task was still unfinished. It was almost a daily offense to hear traitorous and corrupt politicians invoking our heroes. False history was taught in our schools. Those who took our freedom away from us in 1898 were presented as liberators of the fatherland. Even our beautiful history of struggle had to be vindicated. In spite of this, in the unsurpassable example of our glorious ancestors, in their intelligent and heroic battles and in the shining thought of Marti, we found the source and inspiration of our struggles. To that example, fortunately, were joined the knowledge and the wise interpretation, under those conditions, of the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, without which we would not have been able to accurately understand the world in which we lived or find the proper strategy to carry on in the Cuba of 1953, even though it was almost forbidden to mention their names at that time.

What gave more wealth and content to this latest stage of our liberating struggles is that, in it, national liberation joined with social revolution. Since Moncada, we could not conceive of any form of true revolution that was not socialist. Hatred for bloody pro-imperialist tyranny became the unifier that carried all of our people to combat. Some believed, however, that the process was halted on 1 January 1959 and that we would return to the sickening political and socioeconomic system of 1952. But the revolution did not halt nor can it be halted.

Today, 30 years after the attack on Moncada, I can state with the same conviction as then that it would have been a crime against the fatherland [to have stopped it]. Therefore, we can proclaim with legitimate pride that the blood shed that day and in the 5 and 1/2 subsequent years, and that which has been shed during almost 25 years of revolution, has not been shed in vain. It did not serve to pave the way for bourgeois exploitation or to maintain under pseudodemocratic formulas a society in which the great majority works for a minority of exploiters and parasites with the resulting abuse of privileges, injustice, inequality, and vice which such a system, inexorably condemned by history, brings with it.

We have surpassed by many years the rest of the Latin American countries. This will one day be considered an enormous historical success for our country. [applause] What we have achieved in 25 years -- and we have achieved more than any other brother country on this continent -- we would never have achieved under capitalism. Already, in the first years of this brief historical period, we have managed to eradicate unemployment, illiteracy, begging, racial discrimination, gambling, prostitution, and drugs. Tell us, what other country in the hemisphere has achieved this? [applause]

A broad system of social security -- honorable and fair -- currently covers all the workers in the country. Our health-care system and our health indices put us in first place among all the nations of the Third World; they even put us ahead of some of the developed countries. Within the next 20 years, the indices will be among the best in the world.

We have trained more than 200,000 professors and teachers, and our education system, our levels of instruction, and our study programs are also in the forefront of all underdeveloped countries; in the course of the next two decades, they too will be among the best in the world.

The number of persons engaged in university studies surpasses 200,000 -- 18 times more than the maximum before the revolution. Each one of the 14 provinces has centers of higher education.

Thousands of new projects, including primary schools, child care centers, intermediate and polytechnical training centers, university faculties, hospitals, polyclinics, homes for the aged, and other social projects have been built in our country.

All the land, all the mines, all the industries, that is, all the wealth and natural resources of the country, were recovered. Our agriculture has been mechanized and modernized. Electricity has been provided to almost all the rural areas of the country. The island has been filled with highways and roads. Hundreds of new rural communities have sprung up. Thousands of agricultural installations including dams, irrigation systems, dairies, poultry and swine production centers, warehouses, workshops, and other similar installations have been created in these years.

Hundreds of new manufacturing installations have been built. Today, we are building industries like the first nuclear power plant, the Cienfuegos petroleum refinery, the thermoelectric power house, East Havana, and the nickel factories in Moa and Punta Gorda which, because of their complex construction, their importance, and their technological level, constitute an extraordinary achievement for the builders and a source of pride for our country. Before the revolution, factories of a certain degree of complexity were constructed by foreign companies. [applause]

The new sugar refinery projects and more than 60 percent of their components are produced in the country. Tens of projects have been developed and more than 100 research centers have been created. In those installations of a high scientific and technical level, thousands of Cuban professionals such as engineers, architects, biologists, biochemists, and other technicians and scientists are working.

Culture and sports have been massively practiced and have become a patrimony of the entire people. There is not a single sphere of social and economic activity in which the advances made in recent years cannot be termed considerable despite the criminal imperialist blockade and the fact that the starting point was a country with an underdeveloped and dependent economy.

What is very important is that the triumphant revolution, since the very first moment of its existence, was capable of uniting all revolutionary, democratic, patriotic, and progressive forces in the country under its flag and of forging -- based on merit, ability, and a spirit of sacrifice -- a solid and indestructible vanguard party, which is our people's educator and guide and guardian of its strongest unity and of the purity and principles of our revolutionary process. [applause]

In like manner, the youths created their powerful vanguard organization in which the replacements for the party's membership are being trained. The workers, peasants, residents of every street and block, women, students, and even the children have formed powerful mass organizations to which practically the entire people belong and constitute an insurmountable bulwark against the revolution's enemies. [applause]

The panorama we observe throughout America and in a large part of the world is quite different, where workers, peasants, students and fighters for civil rights and peace are being continuously beaten by the authorities and repressed with dogs, tear gas, fire trucks, and so forth. [applause]

Does the capitalist world not constantly show us proof of what is going on there? The revolution has institutionalized the country, has proclaimed the socialist constitution, has created the National Assembly and the People's Government, an overflowing experience of political affluence and social possibilities, and a school of self-government in which the entire people participated. State functions have been broadly decentralized to such a degree they are unrecognizable to any type of bourgeois regime. Our people already have a high degree of political culture, a profound knowledge of national and international problems, and a spirit of solidarity and internationalism which makes us all proud because it has been one of the most beautiful fruits of the revolution. [applause]

Our revolution has proved the falseness of the myth that, with time, the revolutionary processes loss strength and enthusiasm. The revolutionary strength and enthusiasm today are greater than ever. [applause] There is a difference from the first years, in that the process today is more solid, more conscious, and deeper. [applause] The 25th year of the revolution, which is 1983, is one during which the greatest efficiency has been achieved.

In a recent study conducted by the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers, we were able to note the impressive manner with which the workers have responded to the resolution of the Sixth Central Committee Plenum aimed at facing up to the difficulties, conserving energy and raw materials, and raising the degree of efficiency in production and services. This is why, at a time of serious international economic crisis and despite the severe natural disasters endured by the country during the first part of the year, notable results have been attained in all activities. One can appreciate today in our people a spirit of work and struggle much more determined than that noted before in our revolutionary process, a worthy tribute to the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada and the 25th anniversary of the revolution's triumph, which we will commemorate next 1 January. [applause]

But, have these gains been attained without struggle? Can we rest on our laurels and, convinced of the justice and legitimacy of our cause, forget the dangers that surround us? Has imperialist arrogance resigned itself to the successes of our revolution and to the example it provides? [audience shouts: "No"] We well know it has not.

Rarely before has there been more threatening language. Few times before have imperialist arrogance and insolence attained such absurd levels. Rarely before has a U.S. ruler expressed himself in such brutal, aggressive, and sinister terms with respect to Cuba. We are being threatened with military blockade. We are being threatened with reprisals and punishment. We are being threatened with invasions. should we be frightened because of that? [audience shouts: "No"] [applause] No, we must prepare ourselves. The effort devoted to the defense in recent years has been great. It has required the investment of considerable human energy and material resources. We would have been pleased to expend each and every cent of those costs on the building of factories, housing, hospitals, schools, roads, cultural, recreational and sports facilities. No one should forget that, during the first months of the revolution, we turned almost all of the country's garrisons into schools. [applause] But it would have been an unforgivable and mortal illusion to disregard our defense. Almost from the very beginning, imperialism, with its aggressive plans, its criminal plots, its infiltration of weapons, its acts of sabotage, its counterrevolutionary bands, its cynical plots to behead the revolution, and its mercenary invasion plans forced us to accelerate the acquisition of arms, to form militias, and to efficiently organize and train our FAR. [applause]

If we had not been adequately prepared, the April 1961 mercenary invasion -- which marked the foreign forces' intervention in our homeland -- could have cost our nation hundreds of thousands of lives, thus, can there be any doubt? The country resisted at all costs and any price. Thanks to our opportune actions, the enemy defeat was a staggering and crushing one. [applause]

Yankee hysteria and its aims of getting even led to the political and military measures which led 18 months later, to the October crisis of 1962, which drove the world to the edge of nuclear war and concluded with the U.S. agreement to give up its invasion plans against Cuba. However, imperialism did not give up its goal of destroying the revolution in one way or another. The economic blockade was intensified and the various forms of sabotage even went as far as the use of biological warfare against plants, animal herds, and the population itself. Nevertheless, during the long years of the Vietnam War, imperialism -- deeply involved in that filthy aggression where it endured defeat and the subsequent trauma -- gave us a chance to breathe in the military field.

At the beginning of 1981, the arrival in power in the United States of a reactionary clique of the extreme right with an openly warmongering and fascist foreign policy again brought to the forefront the subject of military aggression against our homeland. The new administration's political philosophy had become known a few days before the elections in the United States.

A group of haggard, ignorant, delirious, and irresponsible Reagan advisers, who met in the so-called Santa Fe Committee, worked out in minute detail the future imperial policy of the United States toward Cuba, Central America, the rest of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Cuba would be given the option of either submitting to the United States or being destabilized, militarily blockaded, or even invaded if necessary. Our submission was to be encouraged with economic promises. In clear terms, we were to be miles from the socialist camp, could not receive any military assistance, and that the October 1962 commitment between the United States and the USSR as a result of the withdrawal of the nuclear missiles from our territory had expired after 20 years. This policy angers us with the cynicism with which it tries to question the right of a nation to live in freedom and sovereignty, independently of whether or not that nation can receive military assistance from abroad in case of attack, or whether or not a commitment that was made is still valid. The commitment exists and is fully valid, but imperialism underestimates our people and overestimates itself much too much.

Our revolution was not exported from abroad. We made it ourselves. [applause] The weapons we used to fight and defeat the tyranny were not received from outside. They were U.S. weapons and we took them from the enemy. [applause] Socialism was not exported to Cuba from any other country. We developed it ourselves. [applause] We made the revolution with our blood and we have defended it with our blood. [applause]

We have never before made, nor will we now or in the future make - sovereign decisions to the detriment of others or hoping that others would fight for us. [applause] Our philosophy since 26 July 1953, and we could even say since 10 October 1858, has been one which has made us Cubans feel capable of fighting for our freedom and of defending it. [applause] Freedom is not a gift which can be given away or bought. No people is entitled to have freedom if it is unable to defend it by itself. [applause]

We could not have the privilege of regarding ourselves as revolutionaries or as a free people if we do not have the conviction that we ourselves can defend our fatherland and our revolution against any enemy, no matter how powerful it might be. A truly revolutionary and patriotic people can be physically wiped off the face of earth but it can never be subdued. [applause]

When the risks and threats of Yankee military aggression against Cuba become apparent, we did not waste one minute in adopting the appropriate measures. Our party decided to create the Territorial Militia Troops [MTT] even before Reagan's inaguration, when he was the U.S. president-elect. [applause] More than 500,000 men and women and tens of thousands of officers were organized, trained, and armed in less than a year. The combative ability of our armed forces was considerably strengthened by these reinforcements and by the receipt of, and our simultaneous familiarization with, new weapons.

The FAR has really excelled in rapidly organizing and training the MTT. [applause] We have also made plans to resist any naval blockade, no matter how long it may last, and we are prepared to face any other form of aggression the imperialists may think up. [applause]

The strategic exercises "Bastion 83" were carried out recently with the participation of more than 100,000 persons from the main cadres of our party, of the state, and of the FAR in preparation for possible unexpected, massive aggression. These exercises were proof of the seriousness with which our people are training to repel the aggressor.

Imbued with a patriotism which becomes greater when danger is in sight, 1.8 million Cuban women have made the moving, energetic decision to volunteer to join the MTT. [applause]

The number of potential fighters among our people, men and women included, totals nearly 6 million. In the next 12 months, 500,000 other men and women and 30,000 new officers will join the MTT; they will be organized, trained, and armed. [applause]

In this case, since all men eligible for military service have already joined either the regular troops, the FAR reserves, or the MTT or are performing essential services for production and for times of war, the new units will be basically made up of three women to one man. [applause]

Thus 1 million additional combatants will join the armed forces and the reserves. Our people will be prepared not only to ferociously resist each naval or air landing and to defend our cities and positions to the last stone and to the last man, but to fight even if our country should be invaded or occupied. [applause]

Each cadre of the party, of the state, of the armed forces; each officer, each combatant, each citizen, and each youth will be able to do what he is supposed to do in every circumstance. The enemy will face our combatants in each square meter of our valleys and mountains, on each street, in each block, in each house of our cities. [applause]

Our armed forces study the field and, in coordination with the party, the people's government and mass organizations, are conducting a detailed, methodical preparation for this type of struggle. Let us never forget how we started, how with only seven rifles we launched a war against an enemy which had 80,000 men under arms. [applause] Even if we, the main leaders of the revolution, die in the struggle, our resistance will never cease. [applause]

In a territory which is barely comparable in size to the territories of the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas, a few thousand Salvadoran patriots have forced more than 60,000 armed men -- including policemen, guardsmen, and paramilitary forces of the genocidal regime -- to the brink of collapse. This regime could not survive without the U.S. Government's logistical and political support and military advice.

In Western Sahara, Saharan patriots have been fighting tens of thousands of Moroccan soldiers -- also supported by the United States -- in the middle of the desert and have already gained control of 80 percent of the territory. In Lebanon, the Zionist aggressors are already shuddering in the face of the daily casualties the increasingly strong Palestinian and Lebanese resistance groups are inflicting upon them. [applause]

How many men would imperialism need to occupy Cuba? Five million soldiers would not be enough to overpower hundreds of thousands, millions of combatants, tens of thousands of officers and noncommissioned officers who are determined and well trained and who are fighting on their own soil, under one banner, against a hateful foreign aggressor who would attempt to destroy our revolution and our fatherland. [applause]

Their nuclear weapons, dozens of divisions, thousands of aircraft and tanks, and the hundreds of warships which imperialism may have at its disposal would be of no avail if their soldiers were here among us. Our people, their patriotism, fighting spirit, and combat morale are our invincible force, superior to any weapon or military technology which might exist. [applause] As we have told many companeros, we would apply Maceo's formidable slogan: He who attempts to take control of Cuba will gather up the dust of its territory bathed in blood if he does not die in the struggle. [applause]

In this case, the enemy would not gather up the dust of our people bathed in blood; he would perish in the battle. [prolonged applause] This is our reply to the insolent Yankee threats. However, our fatherland is not the only one faced with threats and risks in this area. Nicaragua and Central America are seriously threatened by the same demented, aggressive policy. [shouts from the audience] In fact, the United States is already intervening in Nicaragua through thousands of former Somozist guardsmen based, trained, and supplied in Honduran territory. Imperialism openly proclaims support for the counterrevolution, which it has not been able to conceal even though, according to CIA jargon, it is a secret war.

Hundreds of humble Nicaraguan patriots have already lost their lives as a result of these crimes by the U.S. Government. It is the history of Escambray and Giron repeated with unheard-of cynicism against the fraternal people of Nicaragua.

The United States is also intervening in El Salvador, supplying, training, and giving advice to the Army of a genocidal regime that has murdered over 40,000 Salvadorans. The United States is intervening in Honduras by installing land and air bases, undermining the authority of the civilian government, and openly converting the country into an instrument of aggression against Nicaragua. The historical causes of the Central American problems are well known. They originate from lengthy and brutal internal oppression and exploitation and the chain of interventions by the United States in those countries. The struggles of the Sandinists in Nicaragua against U.S. oppression, the peasant uprisings in El Salvador which took place in the 1930's, and the Guatemalan revolution crushed by the U.S. Government in 1954 were events that preceded by many years the Cuban Revolution, the Sandinist victory in Nicaragua, and the present revolutionary process in El Salvador.

The situation in the strife-torn Central American region has generated the deepest concern throughout the world, even among European governments allied with the United States. In our region, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama launched an initiative some months ago to seek a negotiated political solution to the serious situation in the area. This group of states, called the Contadora Group, held a summit meeting in Cancun on 17 July and issued a broad appeal to the Central American countries, which it also extended to the United States and Cuba, to obtain support and cooperation in the search for a political solution.

Nicaragua responded on 19 July, agreeing to begin multilateral negotiations immediately, in the presence of the Contadora Group, with a six-point program which included its willingness to sign a nonaggression pact with Honduras and its willingness to reach an agreement on the issue of El Salvador based on an end to all provision of weapons to both contending parties.

Nicaragua's serious and dignified position excludes any kind of unilateral concession, capitulation, or surrender in the face of pressures, threats, and aggressions from the United States. However, it clearly expresses its willingness to discuss and solve, on honorable bases and principles, the points mentioned or any other points included in the declaration of the Contadora Group presidents. Cuba's response to the presidents of this group was equally rapid and clear. We support, without hesitation, the efforts in the search for a negotiated, dignified, and just solution to the problems of Central America. We support the Nicaraguan proposals of 19 July and we voice our willingness to help Nicaragua in its effort to obtain a negotiated political solution to the problems of the area.

The U.S. reply, aside from any formal declarations, included a very aggressive speech by President Reagan against Nicaragua on 18 July [as heard] in which he practically demanded the resignation of the Sandinist government; the hasty decision to send an aircraft carrier and several warships to the Nicaraguan coasts in the Pacific; the announcement that another aircraft carrier from the Mediterranean Sea, also escorted by warships, would be sent to the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua; and the decision to carry out military maneuvers with the participation of thousands of U.S. soldiers in Honduran territory in early August.

It is said that the maneuvers will include blockade exercises and will last for 6 months. Such lengthy maneuvers are truly unusual. It is actually a veritable display of U.S. troops in Central America. Nicaragua, in practice, is already surrounded by U.S. warships and soldiers. The threat and pressure could not be more gross and contemptible. Nevertheless it is necessary to remain calm. We do not have the slightest doubt that the U.S. Government has been desperately trying to create a climate of terror and insecurity around Nicaragua in the past few weeks, increasing the pressure to the maximum imaginable level. However, these measures are dangerous because the distance between this type of psychological warfare and action is minimal. The irresponsible persons who advise Reagan might be tempted to take new steps that could make the situation irreversible.

Nicaragua does not have abundant armored equipment or artillery to confront a large-scale U.S. aggression, but it has the means to arm its people and tens of thousands of combatants with a patriotic tradition and fighting experience capable of making impossible the life of any aggressor, no matter how powerful. [applause]

Imperialism also underestimates the Central American peoples. We are convinced that the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran revolutionaries will never be subdued by force. [applause] An attempt to crush the revolutions of Nicaragua and El Salvador through armed intervention would be like inflaming a tumor that would quickly spread throughout the body of Central America. [applause]

When only 1 year has passed since the war waged by a NATO member, with the support of the United States, against a Latin American nation -- which was an affront and humiliation for all the peoples of our America -- the United States, ready for action, threateningly advances its fleets and soldiers toward another Latin American country. A new Vietnam in the heart of Latin America? Let us hope it will never occur and that there is still time to prevent it.

The peoples of America and the world would not witness such a crime calmly. The same aggressive policy of the new U.S. Administration is being expressed everywhere on earth: In the Middle East, in southern Africa, in the Indian Ocean, and even in Europe, where the United States is planning to deploy 527 medium-range strategic nuclear missiles. This is an unbelievable and unprecedented provocation against the socialist community.

Amid a horrifying economic crisis, an unusually vigorous arms buildup is underway. We are living in risky and difficult times. The danger of a confrontation is not only local, but worldwide. Nerves of steel are needed. We need extreme firmness, the people's maximum mobilization, and a complete willingness to resist blackmail if we want to stop the aggressor, if we want to save peace, and if we want to survive.

Two days ago we commemorated the bicentennial of Simon Bolivar's birth. To him, father of our America's freedom, we want to pay special homage on this day. [applause] Our America is still far from fulfilling Bolivar's dream. It is not the group of tightly knit nations he wanted to create. The northern empire, unruly and brutal, has kept us balkanized and divided. Many of our peoples are living under brutal, fascist systems or are subjected to harsh repressions. Illiteracy, poor health, misery, poverty, and merciless exploitation by transnationals and reactionary oligarchies, to a greater or lesser degree, are affecting most of them. Even those of us who have carried out profound revolutions are forced to fight against the inheritance of a foreign domination that lasted for centuries. But the Latin American conscience is beginning to stir. The Malvinas war made all of us face the opportunist cynicism of the U.S. Government, its naked immorality, and the mean way in which imperialism ignores its commitments, thus contributing to this Latin American awakening.

Fascism is in crisis, and progressive and democratic ideas are advancing in the hearts and minds of the peoples. In the struggle for the awakening of our consciences, the Central American people have this time placed themselves in the vanguard.

We can rightfully repeat the words Marti said about the liberator on 28 October 1893: Bolivar is here, in the sky of America, vigilant and worried, still wearing his combat boots, because what he left undone is still undone today. Bolivar still has a lot to do in America. [applause]

Greetings from this platform to the indomitable sons of Sandino who smashed Somozism to pieces. [applause] They do not tremble in the face of the brazen Yankee aggressions and their threats of blockading and invading the country.

[Greetings] to the admirable Salvadoran fighters who have been able to checkmate imperialist control over their small nation and who are astonishing the world with their war deeds. [applause]

[Greetings] to the self-sacrificing and tenacious Guatemalan patriots, who have been fighting for more than 20 years the genocidal regime which the United States imposed in 1954. [applause]

[Greetings] to the courageous and determined Grenadians who broke the chains of oppression and are building a just society. [applause]

[Greetings] to the courageous Chilean people, who are unanimously rising up against fascist tyranny; to the peoples in the southern cone of America, who are struggling for democratic freedoms in the face of repression and oppression. [applause]

Greetings to all peoples on other continents who are also fighting imperialism; to the fierce Saharan fighters; [applause] to our dear Palestinian friends; [applause] to the brave patriots of Namibia; [applause] to the stoic and unbeatable fighters of South Africa; [applause] to the fraternal peoples of Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, and other frontline countries who are valiantly resisting pressure, threats, and attacks by racism and imperialism; [applause] to the Arab countries, which are the continuous victims of aggression from imperialism and Zionism; to all peoples of Asia and Africa, who are faced with the underdevelopment, colonial exploitation, and abysmal poverty that were the legacy of centuries of exploitation and which continues today.

I greet with particular affection the USSR and all of the fraternal socialist countries, [prolonged applause] with deepest gratitude for the solidarity that they extended to us in crucial and difficult moments and for their constant support. I greet the workers throughout the world, the strugglers for peace on all continents and in the heart of Europe, Japan, and the United States itself, [applause] who are struggling intrepdily to prevent the stupid arms race and a world holocaust that could put an end to the human species.

Today I want to particularly remember the Cubans who fell at Moncada; [applause] those who endured unjust persecution and punishment for their revolutionary struggles; who accompanied us in the prisons of the tyrant; who went with us into exile and organized the Granma expedition; the unforgettable fighters of the mountains and the plains; the tenacious defenders of the revolution at Escambray and Giron; those who faced up to and defeated the conspiracies, U.S. terrorist plans, sabotage, and crimes against our revolution; those who raised on high, with honor, the internationalist flags in Angola, Ethiopia, and other places in the world; [applause] those who with their blood and sweat expressed, to the best of their abilities, our fatherland's solidarity with the just causes and the economic, technical, and social needs of many other peoples; [applause] the devoted relatives of those who died or suffered or cried for their loved ones in these long and glorious years of struggle. [applause]

We express deep and eternally grateful recognition of our working people, who with sacrifice, perseverance, and heroism made theirs the ideas and programs of Moncada [applause] and carried these ideas forward to culmination in the most radical revolution of our history and the establishment in Cuba of the first socialist state of the Western Hemisphere. [applause]

They not only knew how to carry it out, but how to defend it, and are ready to defend it to the last drop of their blood. [applause]

Eternal glory to the Cuban people and their heroic children. [crowd shouts "glory"] Eternal glory to those who have fallen for the fatherland and the revolution. [crowd shouts "glory"] Eternal glory to the ideas that made us revolutionaries, that brought us freedom, justice, honor, and victory. Fatherland or death, we shall win!

FIDEL CASTRO SENDS LETTER TO DE LA ESPRIELLA

PA262036 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1856 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text of letter sent by Cuban President Fidel Castro to Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella; released by the Panamanian Presidency's General Directorate of Information; date of letter not given -- read by Jose Hernandez]

[Text] Your Excellency Ricardo de la Espriella, president of Panama.

Your Excellency, Mr President: I have the pleasure of replying to the letter sent by you and the other presidents who make up the Contadora Group when you sent me the Cancun Declaration. Thank you for sending me your esteemed 17 July letter and the accompanying declaration that you signed on that date in Cancun.

On addressing me as president of the Cuban Council of State, you have stressed our position as a Latin American country, closely identified with your own culture and traditions. We feel that those historical links give us a permanent obligation toward everything that is the concern of that which Jose Marti called our America.

In this sense, the profound crisis currently being experienced by Central America and the worsening of the conflicts in that area which led you to meet in Cancun in search of concerted agreements that will make possible the guaranteeing of regional peace have also been the constant concern of Cuba in these recent dramatic years.

We are sincere advocates of having confrontation replaced by dialogue. We have given our unreserved support to a negotiated solution with the participation of all the representative forces in the war that is affecting El Salvador, and we have joined the efforts of those who feel it is urgent that regional and bilateral negotiations be carried out to solve the conflicts taking place in the Central American area, where the threat of aggression against Nicaragua with the support or the intervention of factors alien to the region has increasingly become more sinister.

In the exercise of that political position, Cuba has given full support to the Contadora Group's efforts. We consider the declaration that you issued on 17 July in Cancun as an important effort to resolve the problems that affect Central America and that concern all Latin America and the Caribbean, and which due to their possible dangerous repercussions have become an international concern.

On behalf of Cuba, I salute and share the objective reflected by the document, and I agree with you that if one does not want to accept the alternative of having the factors that could lead to more dangerous armed confrontations increase, one must resolutely strengthen the path of political understanding by contributing constructive solutions. I endorse the idea, which you reiterate, that the use of force does not solve, but only worsens the underlying tensions.

This is why I confirm that Cuba can be counted on for negotiated solutions that are based on the principles of nonintervention, self-determination, equal sovereignty of states, cooperation for economic and social development, and the peaceful solution of controversies, solutions which must be the free and authentic expression of the people's will.

Messrs Presidents, Cuba attributes exceptional importance to the public position adopted by the Nicaraguan FSLN National Directorate regarding the Cancun Declaration. We salute the Nicaraguan gesture of accepting that the negotiations promoted by the Contadora Group, which the FSLN and the Government Junta have supported from the beginning, begin multilaterally, thus changing Nicaragua's position that the negotiations be preceded by bilateral solutions of some problems that so demand it.

We also view as a worthy contribution the fact that Nicaragua not only has listed the six basic points which, in the framework of Contadora, could permit beginning on the sure path to solutions acceptable to all, but that it also expressed the decision to discuss, in the measure that advances are made toward the solution of those points, other problems that are also included in the Contadora Group's agenda.

As far as Cuba is concerned, I can assure Messrs Presidents that any solution that is acceptable to Nicaragua, to the Salvadoran revolutionary forces, and to those who in Central America are making efforts to take a definite path to national independence and democratic transformations, will be accepted and supported by our country.

The commitments that Cuba is willing to assume do not have any other limit than the decisions of the governments and peoples of Central America to whom its solidarity is committed. For this it will be necessary that the respective commitments be assumed by those about whom Simon Bolivar said 150 years ago that they seemed to be destined by providence to plague America with misery in the name of liberty.

Cuba is willing to cooperate with everything that contributes to an honorable peace, to the necessary social and economic progress, and to the freedom of our peoples.

On expressing my support for the noble objectives of the Cancun Declaration and the efforts of the Contadora Group that you have inspired, I remain at your service, Messrs Presidents, to contribute to any initiative in which the presence and action of Cuba may be useful.

Affectionally,

Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

U.S. NEWSPAPERS CITED ON C.A. ACTIVITIES

FL261335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] The United States plans to employ undercover operations in Central America as part of its growing military presence in that region, according to THE WASHINGTON POST. The plans, approved in principle, are constantly readjusted. They include an increase in support to the counterrevolution as well as a sabotage campaign in Nicaragua.

Officials cited by another important U.S. daily, THE NEW YORK TIMES, said that the paramilitary actions program makes this CIA operation the largest undertaken since the Vietnam war, which ended in a resounding defeat.

EMISSARIES VISIT CASTRO IN C.A. PEACE MOVE

PA261719 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1633 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Caracas, 26 Jul (EFE) -- Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Nobel Prize for Literature, and former Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen are in Cuba to undertake efforts with Fidel Castro that will contribute to peace in Central America.

Reliable sources told EFE today that the Nobel Prize laureate and former president left last Sunday from Caracas for Havana after attending the ceremonies commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of Liberator Simon Bolivar.

Garcia Marquez and Lopez Michelsen reportedly are carrying out their mission with the approval of Bolivarian Presidents Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Hernon Siles Zuazo of Bolivia, Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru, and Oswaldo Hurtado of Ecuador, as well as Panamanian Vice President Jorge Illueca.

They agreed to undertake efforts after the positive response achieved by Fidel Castro's letter to the presidents of the Contadora Group, in which he expressed total support for their peace initiatives in the region. The mission of Garcia Marquez and Lopez Michelsen will be to attempt to secure concrete commitments on the part of Cuba for the sake of preventing a war in Central America.

HONECKER SENDS GDR CONGRATULATIONS TO FIDEL

FL261554 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1401 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and Willi Stoph, president of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, sent a message of congratulations to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. The message added that Moncada has been the symbol that opened new horizons in the struggle for national and social liberation of the Cuban people. In close friendship with the socialist countries, the heroic Cuban people, led by its party, is achieving important successes in building the new society, is confronting Yankee imperialist aggression, and is fighting for peace, added the message from Honecker and Willi Stoph to Fidel. Finally, the message from the high-ranking leaders of the GDR congratulates the party and the Cuban people for its achievements and success in all areas.

USTINOV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO RAUL CASTRO

FL261626 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union and Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov sent Army General Raul Castro, minister of the FAR, a message of congratulations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks.

The message, which was also addressed to our soldiers, said that on 26 July, a new stage of the liberating movement will begin in Cuba. The recently concluded Bastion 83 exercise is a convincing testimony of the decision by the Cuban people to defend the gains of the revolution, adds the message from Marshal Ustinov to the second secretary of the Party Central Committee, Army Gen Raul Castro.

Finally, the Minister of Defense of the USSR wishes Raul success in the tasks set forth by the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

ACTIVITIES OF DELEGATIONS TO 26 JULY CELEBRATION

Souphanouvong Arrives

BK270351 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1330 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] A Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] party and state delegation led by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, president and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, SPC, arrived in Havana, capital of the Republic of Cuba, at midnight on 21 July 1983 to attend a celebration marking the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. Comrade Souphanouvong and the delegation were welcomed upon their arrival at the Jose Marti International Airport by Comrade Frias Garcia, member of the Politburo [of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee], vice president of the Council of State, and minister of transportation; comrade Flavio Bravo, member of the party Central Committee and president of the National Assembly; Comrade Jorge Lezcano, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the National Assembly; Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations; cadres attached to the party Central Committee, and the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Laos.

Also on hand to welcome the Lao party and state delegation at the airport on this occasion were Comrade Sombat Chounlamani, the LPDR ambassador, and the ambassadors of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and the Soviet Union to the Republic of Cuba.

Soviet Delegation

FL212146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] -- This morning Air Force Lieutenant General Vladimir Shatalov placed a wreath at the base of the monument to national hero Jose Marti in the Plaza de la Revolucion. The cosmonaut and twice-decorated hero of the Soviet Union is in this country at the head of a USSR friendship delegation that will participate in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of Moncada.

Grenada's Bishop Interviewed

FL261855 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Maurice Bishop, prime minister of Grenada and president of the New Jewel Movement, has visited important areas of the city of Holyguin. After laying a wreath at the Mayor General Calixto Garcia Iniguez Mausoleum, Bishop received a detailed briefing on the historical events represented by the pictures painted on the floor and by other symbolical elements that can be seen at Holguin's Plaza de la Revolucion.

Miguel Cano Blanco, alternate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the party in the province, escorted Comrade Bishop during his tour, which also included the Heroes del 26 de Julio factory and the 60 Aniversario de la Revolucion de Octubre factory of combines.

Bishop concluded his tour by attending popular celebrations by thousands of CDR [Committe [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] members to mark the 30th anniversary of the glorious assault on the Moncada Barracks.

[Begin recording in English] [Unidentified reporter] We would like to know your impression of the CDR and of Holguin in general.

[Bishop] I was very impressed by Holguin. I was saying tonight at the opening of the restaurant that the achievements made by Holguin over the last few weeks have been quite extraordinary, but particularly the work in the area of new industries has been quite striking. This plant, that now produces 600 combine harvesters, will have extraordinary strategic significance for the economy, politics, society, the further consolidation of the revolution, and the building of Socialism.

I was also very impressed by the CDR activity tonight. They are obviously a very united and also very happy people, and those are very sure signs that the revolution is safe, sound, and healthy.

I am very happy to be here for Moncada, and I am looking forward to be seeing Fidel tomorrow, today, and to share with the people of Duba this historic occasion. Thank you. [end recording]

CASTRO MESSAGE PRESENTED TO SYRIA'S AL-KASM

FL262115 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2009 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm has received Levi Farah, a Cuban Government minister, who paid an official visit to Damascus to deliver a message from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The meeting between Al-Kasm and Levi Farah covered the situation in the Middle East and the prolonged occupation of southern Lebanon by the Israeli aggressors.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, has received various diplomats in solemn ceremony. The diplomats presented credentials which accredit them as representatives from their respective countries. These diplomats were Robert Issombo, new ambassador from the People's Republic of Congo; Juan Angel Gomez Vargas, ambassador from Panama; Dodridge Alleyne, ambassador from Trinidad and Tobago; and Gilbert Ghazi, ambassador from Lebanon. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jul 83 FL]

BLAS ROCA SALUTED -- Czechoslovakia President Gustav Husak sent greetings to Blas Roca Calderio and conferred the Order of Friendship on him on the occasion of his 75th birthday. [Summary[[Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jul 83 FL]

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- The Cuban Council of State has appointed Comrade Claudio Ramos Borrego ambassador to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and Comrade Quintin Pino Machado ambassador to the Polish People's Republic. [Summary] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1548 GMT 23 FL]

BOLIVAR BICENTENNIAL -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, gave the keynote speech at a ceremony yesterday in Bayamo to mark the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar. Rodriguez said that Bolivar orignated the concept of Latin American unity, which later influenced Jose Marti. A group of delegates to the Fourth Congress of Latin American and Caribbean historians attended the ceremony. [Summary] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 25 Jul 83 FL]

SANTIAGO WOMEN IN MILITIA -- Comrade Captain Ana Vila, of the Santiago de Cuba Province FAR FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] Front, reported that 150,279 Santiago women had pledged their readiness to join the MTT [Territorial Militia Troops] while approximately 41,400 women have completed their entry forms and have been confirmed to join the MTT. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Jul 83 FL]

NEW BOOK ON CASTRO -- In a ceremony held at the Abel Santamaria Museum in Santiago de Cuba to mark the 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks, Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo, has presented the first issue of the book entitled: Pensamiento de Fidel Castro. The complete set, which consists of three volumes, includes speeches and statements made by Castro and covers issues such as anti-imperialism and national independence, agrarian reform, popular and democratic revolution, unity between the people and the workers, and international solidarity. [Summary] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1432 GMT 22 Jul 83 FL]

BAHAMAS

PRIME MINISTER PINDLING RETURNS FROM LONDON

FL261334 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Lynden Pindling, returned from London day before yesterday following last week's investiture at Buckingham Palace by the Queen Elizabeth II.

WHITFIELD WANTS VOTER REGISTRATION LAW AMENDED

FL261501 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 20 Jul 83 p 1

[By Anthony Forbes]

[Excerpt] Free National Movement Chairman Cecil Wallace Whitfield today urged parliament to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1969, to clear up the "tremendous amount" of doubts and confusion throughout the country as to who is entitled to vote during an election.

Charging that sections of the Act are open to abuse, Mr Whitfield, (FNM - Pine Ridge, Grand Bahama), said that the law relating to the registration of voters needs to be amended. He also said that the question of double voting and double registration was a problem the opposition found up to June 10, 1982, date of the last general elections.

Mr Whitfield said that before June 10, 1982, there was a tremendous amount of confusion throughout the country and in the Parliamentary Registrar's Department about who was entitled to vote. The FNM Chairman's remarks came as he moved in the House of Assembly for the appointment of a select committee to consider the Representation of the People Act, 1969, and all matters connected with the Polling Divisions Order, 1982, of the House.

BARBADOS

PRIME MINISTER BLAMES GUYANA FOR ECONOMIC TROUBLE

FL261245 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 15 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Tom Adams has stated that Guyana carried Barbados to "the brink" and he does not intend to let that country "carry us further down." His comments came during a meeting sponsored by the City constituency of his ruling Barbados Labour Party and attended by other constituencies immediately around the City at the party's Roebuck Street, City, headquarters last Wednesday night.

The Prime Minister spoke about the Caricom Mulilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) discussed at the recently concluded Heads of Government meeting.

Mr Adams said that Guyana was responsible for this country going to the International Monetary Fund. Describing the matter as a paradox, Mr Adams said that even though Guyana did not owe Barbados any money, the fact that it is allowed to get oil from Trinidad "without paying for it," and that it is under the credit programme of CMCF, it was working out at the expense of Barbados.

The Prime Minister also pointed out that Barbados has not been given the same privilege as Guyana in getting oil from Trinidad, hence the reason why Barbados does not buy more oil from Trinidad.

PRIME MINISTER WELCOMES PASSAGE OF CBI BILL

FL261255 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 15 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Mr Tom Adams last night said that Barbados welcomed the passage of the CBI Bill although it regretted that some of the original proposals did not make it through.

"The thanks of the Caribbean are due," the Prime Minister said, "to Congressman Rostenkowski, Chairman of the House of Representatives Finance Committee whose fact-finding mission to the Caribbean has proven highly rewarding." "Barbados looks forward now," Mr Adams continued, "to a successful negotiation of the key tax treaty with the U.S. following the unilateral repudiation of the existing treaty on June 30."

DOMINICA

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PRISONERS' FREEDOM URGED -- Roseau, Dominica, July 26, CANA -- The left-leaning Dominica Liberation Movement (DLM) has urged Guyana's President Forbes Burnham to release all "political prisoners" there including activists and supporters of the Working People's Alliance (WPA) arrested last week. A DLM statement said that key officials of the WPA, including Eusi Kwayana, had been arrested by the Guyana police during a protest march in Georgetown over food shortages, lack of jobs, and the denial of basic rights in that co-operative republic. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1436 GMT 26 Jul 83 FL]

GRENADA

OPPOSITION PUBLISHES LIST OF POLITICAL DETAINEES

FL261449 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] At the press conference held on Wednesday July 6, at the Hilton Hotel in which Mr Maurice Bishop was asked about the political detainees, [he] replied that there were thirty-five to thirty-eight persons still in detention, but, says the Grenada Democratic Movement, that voice of the scores of silenced people in Grenada wishes to state that such a statement is a gross lie. The GDM in a release said: "We are therefore forced to submit an incomplete list in the process of compilation of people who are still in detention and have not been tried.

We wish to point out also that the difficulty in compiling a true list is compounded by the fact that the many people are located in the areas of Richmond Hill and Hope Vale (places of detention) and that Grenadians call people by aliases rather than their correct names. Also there are those who passed through the court proceedings and acquitted are still held in detention, e.g. Roland Budhlall, St. Bernard Brothers.

In passing we repeat the motto of The New Jewel Movement "JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED." The following is a list of political detainees who are still in detention:

1. Clitus Alexander
2. Kennedy Budhlall
3. Roland Budhlall
4. Evan Bhola
5. Sidney Bartholomew
6. Heslyn Bartholomew
7. Glenn Beggs
8. James Bowen
9. Peter Boyke
10. Godwill Baptiste
11. Martin Charles
12. Leroy Charles
13. Crafton Chiton
14. Wilton De Ravinere
15. Desmond Frederick
16. Dominic Hamlet
17. Jerry Hosten
18. Herbert John
19. Gabriel Joseph
20. Jacquelin Joseph
21. Roland Joseph
22. Barrington John
23. Gabriel Julien
24. Barry Joseph
25. Locksley Logie
26. Roland Lewis
27. Stephen Lewis
28. David Lett
29. Rodney Nelson
30. Vaughan Noel
31. Brenda Phillip
32. Bernard Patrick
33. Dalton Pope
34. Keith Paul
35. Leslie Pierre
36. Lloyd Noel
37. Hensley Phillip
38. Michael James
39. Herry Romain
40. Raphael Roberts
41. Stanley Roberts
42. Adrian Roberts
43. Dereck Roberts
44. Winston Simon
45. Lawrence Simon
46. Fitzroy Simon
47. Lyle St. Bernard
48. Keith St. Bernard
49. Tillman Thomas
50. Emmanuel Toussaint
51. Francis Williams
52. Godfrey Williams
53. Winston Whyte
54. Benedict George
55. Leon Calliste
56. Kenneth Williams
57. Raymond De Souza
58. Clem Langdon
59. "Ras Bread" -- Martin Berrotte
60. "Zarack"
61. Matthew Fleming
62. Alston Roberts
63. Hudson Nemblet
64. Annmarie Pascal 21/2 yrs
65. Theresa Peters -- child born and died in prison
66. Wilfred alias Gold
67. Terrance James
68. Cosmos McIntyre
69. 'Throne' Patrice
70. Denzil Richardson
71. Stephen Scott
72. Kenny Chiton
73. Winston Crowe
74. "Natasha"
75. Selwyn Flemming
76. Charles Flemming
77. Kipling Francis

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS NICARAGUAN PEACE PLAN

FL261720 Bridgetown CANA in English 1458 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 26, CANA -- Grenada has voiced its support for a six-point peace plan announced last week by the Government of Nicaragua to bring peace to the Central American region.

The Grenada position was set out by Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman shortly after returning home at the head of the country's delegation to the fourth anniversary celebrations of the Nicaraguan revolution. Whiteman told reporters here that the left-leaning Grenada regime, which has close ties with Nicaragua's ruling Sandinista government, saw the peace plan as an important step toward the creation of peace in the area.

The Nicaraguan proposals, outlined last week by junta leader Daniel Ortega, call for a non-aggression pact betwen Nicaragua and its neighbour Honduras and a ban on the supply of arms to the parties involved in the conflict in El Salvador. The plan also envisages an end to any kind of support for forces opposing Central American governments, a halt to economic aggression and discrimination in the region for the self-determination of the peoples in the region.

Whiteman said Grenada felt that the peace proposals put forward by the Nicaraguan Government, which also agreed to the holding of multi-lateral talks over the conflict in Central America "is a package for peaceful co-existence in the region." "We would like to praise Nicaragua for its reasonableness, and for its spirit of conciliation because these talks in fact could lead to a better spirit of good neighbourliness in Central America," he added.

The Grenada minister criticised the recent U.S. decision to despatch what he referred to as two fleets of battleships into the area close to Nicaraguan territory. This move by Washington, he said, could be a setback to the peace efforts in Central America and could easily lead to a provocation resulting in a wider war in the region.

"We would like to appeal to the United States to rethink that decision, especially in light of the conciliatory attitude by Nicaragua, and in light of Nicaragua's clear proposals for peace," Whiteman said.

EXILES FORM ANTI-BISHOP PARTY IN NEW YORK

FL261435 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] The Patriotic Alliance of Overseas Grenadians -- the Umbrella Group of Grenadian Organizations opposed to the Marxist-Leninist regime of Maurice Bishop -- met in New York on the weekend of the 28th May, 1983.

The meeting, under chairmanship of Dr Keith Mitchell, Grenadian lecturer in Mathematics at Howard University, Washington, resolved to form one united opposition to be called "The Grenada Democratic Movement" (GDM).

Present were representatives of groups based in London, Toronto, Miami, Washington, Boston, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The GDM is to be formally launched soon under the leadership of a brilliant respected Grenadian academic presently on the staff of the University of the West Indies.

Apart from groups represented at the New York meeting, "The Grenadian" has been assured that hundreds of Grenadians based in other countries, who are opposed to the repressive Bishop regime, are getting together to come under the "umbrella."

Contrary to the lies Bishop and his minions have been spreading at home and abroad, "The Grenadians, are not advocating, nor involved in, any alleged plot to overthrow the illegal regime by violence." All that "The Grenadian" and the Patriotic Alliance of Overseas Grenadians are asking for -- and DEMANDING -- is a return to Democracy in our beloved country. This involves a FREE PRESS, FREE AND FAIR GENERAL ELECTIONS, a return to THE RULE OF LAW, and end to OPPRESSION.

BRIEFS

UPCOMING SOLIDARITY VISITORS -- St Georges, Grenada, July 23, CANA -- More than 10 groups from Europe, the United States, and the Caribbean are due to visit Grenada during the next six weeks as an expression of solidarity with the March 1979 revolution, a government statement said here today. The groups include a circle of friends from West Germany, Grenada Komite from Holland, and the Grenada Revolutionary League, Fun Lovers, the New York Committee for Solidarity with Free Grenada, National Alliance of Third World Journalists, National Black United Front and the City University from the United States. There will also be a group from Stoney Brook University in New York, which will arrive on August 9 to look mainly at the work of the centre for popular education. A major cultural activity, involving some 350 people from the neighbouring islands of St Vincent, St Lucia and Dominica, will run from August 6 to 19. [Excerpts] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2151 GMT 23 Jul 83 FL]

DONATION OF ALGERIAN GOODS -- St Georges, Grenada, July 23, CANA -- Algerian products valued at 4.8 million dollars (one EC dollars; 37 cents U.S.) donated to the Grenada Government have gone on display here in an exhibition to mark agro-industries week. A government statement said the items on display at Grencraft, an outlet for locally-produced handicrafts, included basins, washtubs, toilet bowls, textiles and wines. Grenadas industrial development minister, Kenrick Radix, said Algeria had promised cash donations following a visit there by a Grenada mission in January 1980, but because of recent economic problems, the products were donated to be offered for sale and the proceeds used to assist in the construction of the international airport at Point Salines. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2211 GMT 23 Jul 83 FL]

CTRC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP -- St Georges, Grenada, July 23, CANA -- Grenada is now a member of the executive Committee of the Barbados-based Caribbean Tourism Research and Development Centre (CTRC), according to an official announcement. Jane Belfon, Grenada's director of tourism was elected to that committee during the last Caribbean Tourism Conference held in Montego Bay, Jamaica in June, the government statement said. The CTRC acts as a catalyst for tourism development in the region. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2105 GMT 23 Jul 83 FL]

ST KITTS-NEVIS

BRIEFS

OECS COMMISSIONER TO CANADA -- Basseterre, St Kitts, July 23, CANA -- Kittian-born international relations specialist, Dr Asyl Warner, has been appointed high commissioner to Canada for the seven-nation Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), a government statement here said today. Warner, who holds a PH. D. in international relations, will be based in the Canadian federal capital, Ottawa. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1648 GMT 23 Jul 83 FL]

1983 SUGAR PRODUCTION -- Basseterre, St. Kitts, July 21, CANA -- St Kitts-Nevis this year produced 27,761 long tons of sugar, the St. Kitts Sugar Manufacturing Corporation reported today. The production figure was below the 28,000 tons of sugar the corporation had estimated the islands would produce. The sugar was made from a little over 276,000 tons of sugar cane, the corporation reported. The crop ended last Saturday. Some 13,000 tons of sugar have been exported to the European community and the United States. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1423 GMT 21 Jul 83 FL]

ST LUCIA

POLICE SEIZE YOUTHS' PASSPORTS TO LIBYA

FL251810 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, July 25, CANA -- Police here said today they had seized the passports of 14 of the 18 young St Lucians Prime Minister John Compton said had been recruited by a leftwing opposition party to undergo training in subversion in Libya. The lawmen said the passports of the 14, whose names were not given, were taken away yesterday as they were attempting to leave the island.

The Progressive Labour Party (PLP) of ex-Deputy Prime Minister George Odlum has denied that the youths were recruited for terrorist training, but said they would learn a variety of technical skills in Libya. It did not elaborate. The youths, described by Compton as well known PLP activists, were expected to leave here for Paris via neighbouring Martinique to take a connecting flight to Libya.

ST VINCENT AND GRENADINES

PRIME MINISTER PRESENTS 1983/84 BUDGET

FL260045 Bridgetown CANA in English 0022 GMT 25 Jul 83

[By Mike Findlay]

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, July 25, CANA -- prime minister and minister of finance, Milton Cato, today presented a budget of 143.2 million East Caribbean dollars (1 E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) for the St Vincent and the Grenadines 1983/84 fiscal year -- a decrease of more than 1.6 million dollars over the 1982/83 figure.

Eighty six million dollars of the amount will be spent on recurrent expenditure, with the remaining 57.2 million dollars being reserved for capital expenditure.

Recurrent revenue has been estimated to be 90.2 million dollars with an anticipated current account surplus of 4.2 million dollars.

The budget abolished personal income tax on all pensions including social security payments whether earned locally or abroad, reduces consumption tax on aerated water effective immediately, introduces a levy on imported aerated waters, and restricts the importation of such from outside the Caricom area.

It increases, with effect from October 1, the deposit liabilities of commercial banks from 2.5 to 7.5 per cent, and introduces an interest payment of 2.5 per cent per annum on all such deposits.

With effect from July 1, the annual levy on interest bearing deposit balances at commercial banks will be increased to two percent, an increase of one percent above the level it has been for the last eight years.

Travelling salesmen and visiting representatives who have local agents here, will, with immediate effect have the choice of paying 250 (E.C.) dollars per visit to the island, or paying an annual fee of 1,000 (E.C.) dollars.

Foreigners wishing Vincentian residence permits would in future have to pay annual fees of 200 (E.C.) dollars, 400 (E.C.) dollars and 600 (E.C.) dollars depending on whether they are Caricom citizens, Commomwealth citizens or others. The new annual fees will replace the "once-and-for-all" fees previously paid.

There will be increases on the consumption tax on wines and special duties on spirits, a measure estimated to raise 236,932 dollars in revenue.

Prime Minister Cato said his government had given considerable thought to all the areas of taxation with a view to divising measures by which it might give further relief to taxpayers and yet permit the machinery of state to function in the best interest of all, in keeping with the country's overall social and economic development strategy.

The tax measures will result in the increase of government revenue of 956,848 (E.C.) dollars, the biggest single amount (600,000 dollars) coming from interest levy on commercial banks.

Mr Cato however explained that the new interest payable on deposit liabilities of commercial banks was not a revenue measure per se, but was taken to bring deposit liabilities to a more realistic level in keeping with the practice in other Caribbean states, and to enable St Vincent and the Grenadines to enter the new East Caribbean Central Bank at a status as favourable as most of the other participating states.

The levy on interest bearing deposit balances at commercial banks will not affect the accounts of depositors in any commercial bank here, Mr Cato added.

The loss of revenue estimated from the abolition of income tax on pensions and social security payments and consumption tax on aerated waters has been estimated to be 511,043 dollars, but the revenue from the new tax measures more than compensate for this loss.

Mr Cato said that the total revenue surplus of 4.2 million dollars together with proceeds from the recent 8 percent development bond issue will be used to finance capital projects and for providing counterpart funds for projects which are being financed by external loans and grants.

The 68-year-old leader of the ruling St Vincent Labour Party (SVLP) said the reduction of the country's budget from 144.8 million dollars last fiscal to 143.2 million (EC) dollars served to demonstrate "that notwithstanding the adverse effects of the external economic forces, my government, by prudent management of our financial affairs, has been able to weather the storm and to maintain this high level of stability in our economy."

Mr Cato reported that the country's economy enjoyed a real growth rate of 2.4 per cent last year, reflecting a slight decline in tourism and modest growth in the other main sectors...

He said manufacturing output expanded by 4 per cent compared with 10 per cent in 1981, while tourism declined by 5 per cent, the diminished performance in both sectors being a direct result of the recession in the industrial countries.

The country's gross domestic investment in 1982, Mr Cato said, was maintained at 25 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). Mr Cato attributed this largely to continuing high inflows of private remittances and project-related assistance.

Expenditure under the public sector investment programme amounted to 21.5 million (E.C.) dollars for 1981/82 and was estimated to be of the order of 27 million (E.C.) dollars in 1982/83.

According to Mr Cato, the public sector investment programme last year reflected the completion of rehabilitation efforts after Hurricane Allen, while this year's figure was a reflection of the completion of the port expansion project, continued progress on ongoing projects such as agricultural feeder roads, expansion of a government funding scheme, and the reconstruction of the Kingstown General Hospital.

At least 85 per cent of the country's expenditure under the investment programme has been financed by external grants and loans, Mr Cato added.

Mr Cato disclosed that unemployment continued to be eased because of expansion of employment in the industrial sector, adding that 3,000 jobs or 7 per cent of the country's labour force had been created in the sector since 1977.

The country's consolidated current account of the public sector improved from a deficit of 3 million (E.C.) dollars in 1980/81 to a surplus of 4 million dollars in 1981/82 Mr Cato said.

He said the general government current account, which included the central government, the Kingstown Board, the National Provident Fund and the Philatellic Services, showed a surplus of 4.3 million dollars in 1981/82, while other public enterprises registered a deficit of 3.9 million dolars.

Mr tato said several measures have been introduced to strengthen the financial position of these interprises, and that in addition government was investigating ways to reduce operating costs at the sugar factory.

The country's current deficit has widened to about 15 per cent of gross domestic product, mainly because of lower export prices and volumes and the decline in tourism, he said.

The volume of exports declined by over 4 per cent whereas imports rose by about the same percentage.

St Vincent and the Grenadines external debt increased from 16.4 million U.S. dollars at the end of June 1981 to 17 million dollars at the end of June, 1982 and now stood at 24.9 million U.S. dollars, Mr Cato disclosed.

He however said that the highly concessionary nature of the loans secured has meant that the debt service ration has remained at a low level of two per cent of GDP and three per cent of exports.

GOVERNOR GENERAL SPEAKS ON ECONOMICS, DRUGS

FL251920 Bridgetown CANA in English 1720 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, July 25, CANA -- The St Vincent and the Grenadines Government will give priority to improving living standards here during the 1983-84 fiscal year as well as devising a strategy to curb drug abuse in the state, Governor-General Sir Sydney Gun-munro, told Parliament today. Delivering the throne speech to declare open a new session of Parliament, Sir Sidney said: "Emphasis will not only be placed on the economic well being of our nation, but also on the social and political development of the state."

Expressing government's concern over an increase in drug abuse here, the governor-general said the cultivation of marijuana and the growing use of dangerous drugs among teenagers posed a serious threat to the health of the growing population and to the stability of the country. Thousands of marijuana plants had to be destroyed by police during the past year, he said. Said Sir Sydney: "During this year, efforts will be concentrated mainly on curbing the use of dangerous drugs in all their forms and in eliminating the local cultivation of the marijuana plant."

Other areas to be given priority over the next year include nutrition, health, population control, education, sports, culture, management training, and law reform. Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Milton Cato will also present the government's 1983/84 budget today.

BRIEFS

SUGAR PRODUCTION -- Kingstown, St Vincent, July 25, CANA -- St Vincent and the Grenadines 1983 sugar output was 540 tons more than last years, according to production figures released here by the minister of trade and agriculture, Vincent Beache. He said the island's lone state-owned sugar factory, 23 miles north-east of here, produced 2,302 tons of sugar and 28,941 (U.S.) gallons of molasses this crop. Last year, the crop yielded 1,762 tons of sugar and 225,000 gallons of molasses. The 1983 crop showed a marked decline in the incidence of cane fires. There were only two reported fires, which destroyed about 30 acres of sugar cane, compared to some 140 acres destroyed by fire last year. [Excerpts] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2042 GMT 25 Jul 83 FL]

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

MINISTER ON TRADE DEFICIT WITH CARICOM

FL221529 Bridgetown CANA in English 1405 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 22, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago recorded a trade deficit of 62 million dollars (one TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) with its Caribbean Community (Caricom) partners in the first quarter of this year, Labour Minister Errol Mahabir told a group of businessmen here.

Addressing the Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce, the minister quoted figures from the Central Statistical Office to show that imports from Caricom totalled 114 million dollars during the three months, while total exports to the region were 52 million dollars.

On trade, excluding petroleum, Mahabir said non-oil imports from Caricom totalled 113 million dollars, while exports to the community amounted to 17 million dollars, leaving a deficit of 96 million dollars.

"For this period, compared with the similar period in 1982, imports from Caricom increased 47 million dollars, while exports decreased by 10 million dollars," said the minister.

BRIEFS

SOUTH KOREAN FIRM CONTRACT -- Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 23, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago has awarded a quarter-billion dollar (one TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) housing contract to a South Korean construction firm with hopes for achieving a trade-off by gaining access for its iron and fertilizer products into the Korean market, Housing Minister Wendell Mottley said today. Mottley said the deal with the South Koreans was being finalised and "discussions are continuing on the matter of assistance from the contractor in gaining favourable access for our direct reduced iron and ammonia into the Korean market." Asked if the Trinidad and Tobago Government was looking for a trade-off, Mottley replied: "yes." [Excerpts] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1425 GMT 23 Jul 83 FL]

CHILE

POSSIBLE CABINET CHANGES, BEAGLE VOTE REPORTED

PY262227 Paris AFP in Spanish 2142 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 26 Jul (AFP) -- It was learned from political sources today that the government of General Augusto Pinochet, worn out by a deep economic crisis and social turmoil that has already expressed itself through national protest actions on three occasions, is studying the possibility of calling for a plebiscite. The sources gave assurances that the decision will be made after a partial cabinet reshuffle, which is also under consideration.

However, reliable sources report that the issue that the government is planning to submit to the people's consideration will not concern the internal situation but the manner in which the regime has handled the border dispute with Argentina over the Beagle Channel, a dispute which has been under the mediation of Pope John Paul II for 4 years.

Chile accepted the solution proposed by the pope on 12 December 1980 and also welcomed the appeal that his holiness made on 23 April 1982 for the signature of a permanent peace and friendship treaty with Argentina.

Argentina, whose military regime has thus far refused to sign a peace treaty with Chile, has not reacted in the same way to the two proposals.

Under such circumstances, a plebiscite would strengthen the Chilean position in favor of a peaceful settlement of the dispute, in which John Paul II intervened as mediator in order to prevent a war that seemed inevitable at the end of 1978.

PARAGUAY

ABC COLOR DIRECTOR ZUCCOLILLO RELEASED ON BAIL

PY261802 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1545 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] This morning a judge ordered ABC COLOR director Aldo Zuccolillo released on bail. The ruling of Judge Edgar Stanley states among other things that the nature of the crime must be established within the framework of the provisions of Article 2 of Law No 323 in conjunction with Article 100 of the Penal Code. The ruling further states that in view of the favorable opinion of State Attorney Tito Medina and the plea for the defense, the court sees fit to order the defendant's release on bail, which is set at 500,000 guaranties, with the personal guarantee of the defendant's lawyer Alejandro Encina Marin. Upon leaving the Tacumbu national penitentiary, ABC COLOR Director Aldo Zuccolillo said:

[Begin Zuccolillo recording] These are occupational hazards. I hope that the courts will always be careful when it takes action.

[Question] Is the case closed?

[Zuccolillo] It is up to the judges to decide whether a crime has been committed or not. We cannot reveal our sources of information, and that is all we can say on the matter. We believe that, as far as disclosing our sources of information goes, this is a closed case. It is up to the judges now. We feel that this is just another court case, nothing exceptional, just another court case. [end recording]

URUGUAY

HONDURAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH PRESIDENT, OTHERS

PY261242 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 21 Jul 83 p 5

[Excerpts] The foreign minister met yesterday morning with the special Honduran delegation that has been in Montevideo since Tuesday. Foreign Minister Carlos A Maeso said that "the motive for the delegation's visit -- the delegation is visiting all Latin American countries -- is to inform our country on the situation in Central America. The information provided by the Honduran delegation has been received with disquiet and particular concern, because it pointed out a well known fact, in other words, the critical situation in those countries."

[Question]: Has any type of Uruguayan support for the Honduran policy been requested?

[Maeso]: No. Actually, the trip comes within the framework of an overall policy of informing all American countries, because, as we all know, there are certain mechanisms that are being put into operation with an eye to obtaining peace in that tortured region.

President Lieutenant General Gregorio Alvarez granted an audience to the Honduran delegation on Tuesday afternoon. When asked about the meeting, the members of the delegation stated that the chief of state's answer was one of "complete understanding."

The members of the delegation, which includes Leo Valldares, a Foreign Ministry adviser, Guillermo Casco Callejas, a representative of the opposition Innovation and Unity Party, and Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Reyes, of the Honduran Armed Forces, added that the position that has been adopted by their government is that of withdrawing the regular troops to "a prudent" distance "in order to prevent friction."

VENEZUELA

HAVANA REPORTS STONE'S ARRIVAL IN CARACAS

PA261722 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Richard Stone, the U.S. Government's special envoy for Central America, has arrived in Caracas from Panama. Stone and the Venezuelan authorities will review the current political situation in Central America. According to Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, Stone might bring a clear and specific response to the area's problems, especially in connection with the presidential declaration of Cancun.

The U.S. envoy said in Panama City that the Central American situation is both serious and dangerous. Answering a question by journalists, he did not dismiss the possibility that he might visit Nicaragua.

ZAMBRANO, FORMER PRESIDENT ON U.S. WARSHIPS

PA230128 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Rafael Caldera, the former president of Venezuela, has stated in Caracas that the deployment of U.S. warships in Central America has produced spontaneous rejection. He added that, if the United States sends troops to Central America, it will be committing a grave mistake that could have terrible consequences for the hemisphere and for all of humanity. Similarly, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano also made statements in Caracas criticizing the deployment of the warships in Central America because they hinder the peace efforts being carried out by the Contadora Group.